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THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

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THE SESSION.

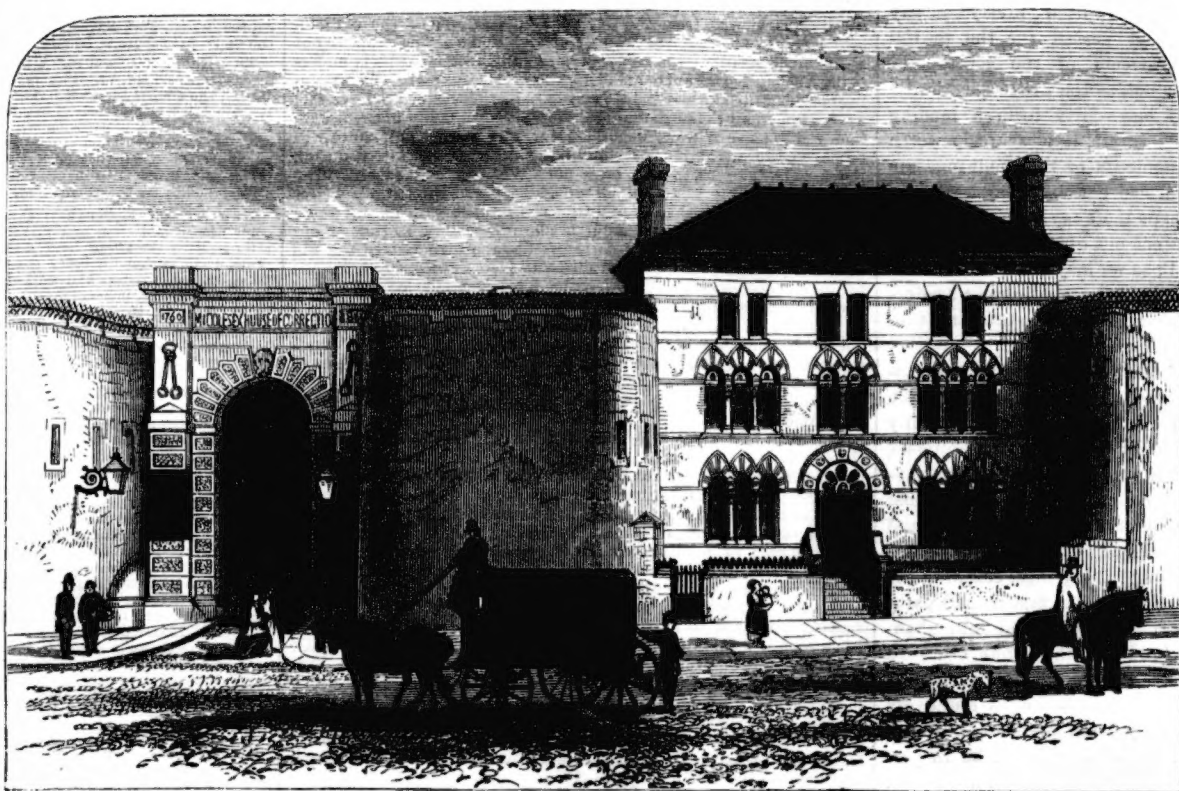
THIS country has known eminent one-idea'd men, single-speech orators, and one-work authors; but the Session of Parliament just closed is perhaps the first in our annals which can appropriately be denominated "the one-Act Session." Not that this description is literally accurate; for, of course, some few other measures have been passed. But Parliamentary Reform has been substantially the work of the year, and legislation on all other topics has been dwarfed by its shadow. The "one-Act Session," therefore, is probably the name by which that of 1867 will be remembered. And, viewing the matter in all its bearings, the reconstruction of our political institutions is not, *per se*, an achievement of which, as one Session's work, Parliament need be ashamed. One branch, at least, of the task has been thoroughly performed: the franchise question is certainly settled for years—perhaps for ever. Other subsidiary matters will no doubt arise for consideration in future years; but the right of voting has been fixed on a basis sufficiently wide to meet the desires and circumstances of all who care to exercise the privilege; for mere theories about universal or manhood suffrage, and so on, are not likely to disturb men's minds

when a vote is practically within the reach of every one who wishes to have it.

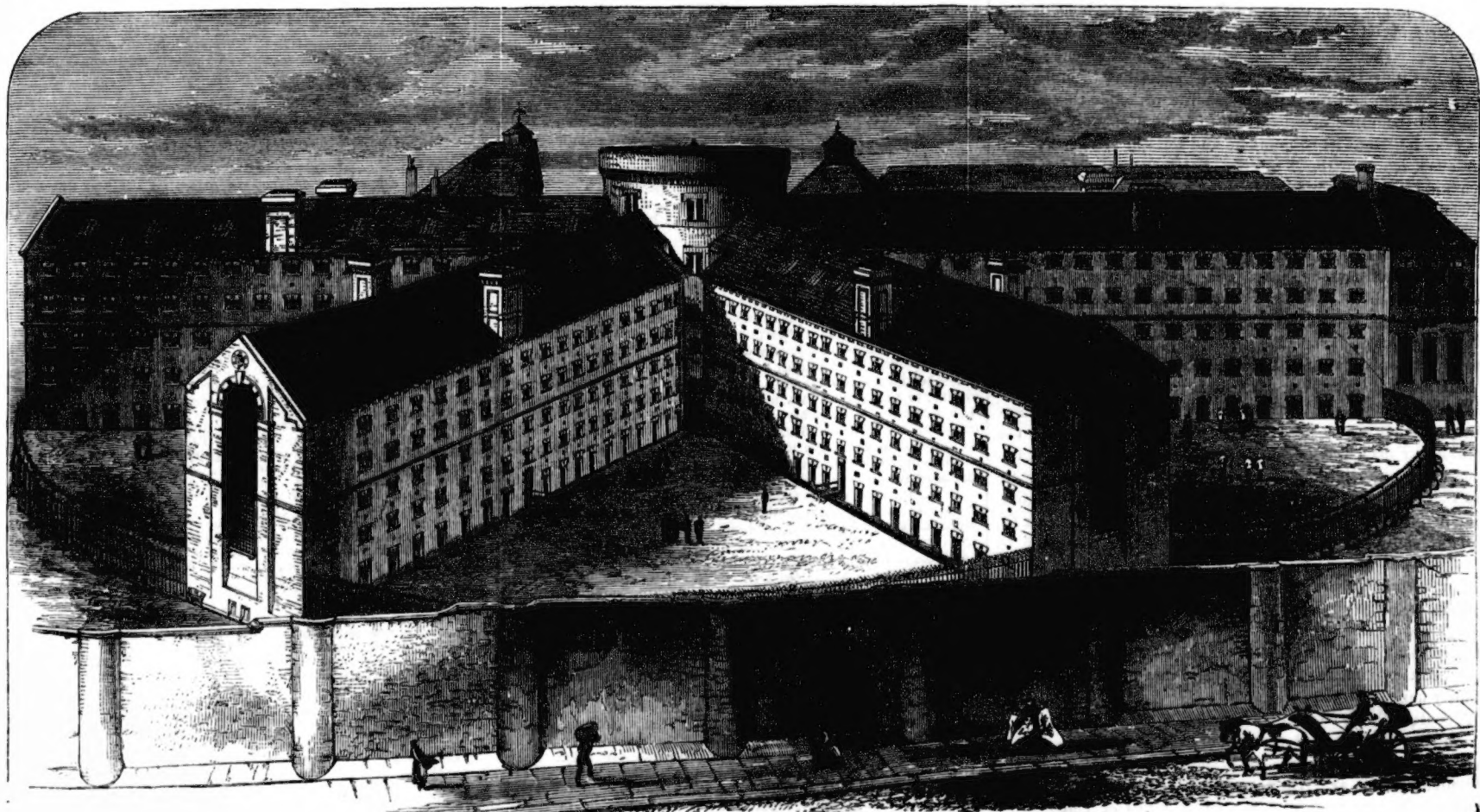
The minor Acts of the Session, however—though few in number, not very striking in importance, and falling far short of the promise of the programme laid before Parliament when it assembled—are not altogether undeserving of attention.

have been passed are easily reckoned. The Factory Acts Extension Bills are perhaps the most important, and have been readily accepted by all concerned as throwing the protection of law over the helpless without inconveniently interfering with the free course of trade. Mr. Hardy's London Workhouse Infirmaries Bill, good in itself, is still more valuable as the first

The Act sanctioning the consolidation of her Majesty's North American possessions, however important, is one more of colonial than of Imperial concernment. The work of confederation was performed by the colonists themselves, and all the British Parliament and people could do was to offer encouragement and sanction; and both have been heartily accorded. Our good wishes go with our Transatlantic fellow-subjects now they are united as fully as when they were politically severed; while we see in their union an element of strength they did not previously possess. Another dependency of the Crown—India—has occupied a more than ordinary share of attention this Session; and though no actual legislation has been effected in connection with that country, we trust that seed has been sown which will bear fruit in due season. The measures of home legislation that



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, COLDBATH-FIELDS PRISON.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLDBATH FIELDS HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AS ENLARGED.

direct application of a principle—the equalisation of poor rates—for which we have all along contended, and which we do not despair of seeing carried still further ere many years pass away. Sir Colman O'Loughlin's measure for improving the law of libel, carried through the House of Commons this year, will probably, in substance at least, become law next Session; and a similar remark is applicable to the question of church rates, a settlement of which must speedily be accomplished. Reforms in our system of university government and common school education are only adjourned for the present; they, too, must receive early attention, and the discussions of the Session have paved the way for action in the future. Some disabilities which stood in the way of Roman Catholics filling certain public offices have been removed; and, no doubt, the whole system of official swearing will ere long be so modified as to remove a mockery of what ought to be sacred things and render the annual Indemnity Bill unnecessary. Thanks to the wise reforms previously effected by Mr. Gladstone, financial matters have this year shrunk into a narrow compass, and Mr. Disraeli has had little to do in readjusting taxation, mainly because little was left for him in that direction to achieve. The attention of financiers in future must be devoted to reforms in the expenditure of the taxes, now that the machinery for levying them has been pretty nearly perfected. A measure has been passed for the partial regulation of traffic in the streets of the metropolis, which is good so far as it goes; but, as the whole question of metropolitan government will necessarily form a leading feature in the legislation of the future, it is scarcely worth while to discuss the merits or demerits of the small measure which the City authorities strove so earnestly, and with so little reason, to obstruct. Perhaps there is as much reason to congratulate ourselves on what has not been done as on some things that have been achieved; so we may close our remarks on the minor work of the Session by reminding our readers that the Parks Regulation Bill has not become law, and that the right of public meeting is still unimpaired.

As regards the great work of the Session—the Representation of the People Bill—there can be no doubt that it is the result of a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, skillfully taken advantage of by the leader of the House of Commons, and that in its franchise branch it goes much further than any one expected or than all save a comparatively small number of members wished. By their Reform Bill, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, whether they designed it or not, have unquestionably succeeded in “dishing” the Whigs, cozening the Tories, and contenting the Radicals. The first-named party has been outbitten, the second has been cajoled into abandoning all its old principles, and the third has obtained more than its most sanguine members hoped for. From and after the year 1868, every householder in boroughs and every occupier of a house rated at £12 a year in counties, who lives a year in one house and pays his poor rates, will be in possession of the right to vote for members of Parliament. Lodgers occupying premises of £10 annual value are also enfranchised; and these qualifications, it may safely be predicted, will exclude none who care for, or are capable of wisely exercising, the right of voting. Whatever may be the numbers who actually get upon the register and record their votes at elections, those excluded, whatever may be their numbers, will have small ground for complaint; and we may, therefore, conclude that the franchise question is disposed of for generations—perhaps, as we have already said, for ever. The apportionment of the representation is another matter. The redistribution of seats effected by the bill is confessedly too limited, and will doubtless undergo revision at an early period after the meeting of the Reformed Parliament; but, limited as it is, the rearrangement of seats has been in the right direction, and has established the principle that representation should be in proportion to population and tax-paying capacity—that is, to numbers and wealth. All the vague talk about representing “interests” has been ignored, and men and their belongings have alone been taken into account. Indeed, it is curious to note how completely all the projects of our dilettante politicians have been set aside by Parliament, and how faithfully the “old paths” of the Constitution have been adhered to. Of the many “new fangled” notions broached of late, only one—representation of minorities—has found favour in the eyes of Parliament; and, singularly enough, it was the Conservative House of Peers, and not the innovating House of Commons, by whom this provision was introduced. This experiment, however, is to be tried on so small a scale—it only affects some ten or twelve constituencies—that it can in no appreciable degree influence the opinions or decisions of Parliament; and, to our mind, the principle is objectionable mainly because it tends to shackle the voter in the exercise of his right. Electors, as we think, should be at liberty to bestow their votes as they think fit, unrestrained by artificial machinery, whether designed to promote cumulative or restricted voting. As a rule, where two or more members are to be elected, and where opinions are either much divided or nearly balanced, minorities can always secure a share in the representation by concentrating their votes upon one candidate—that is, by plumping for him—and special legislation to secure the same object was consequently unnecessary.

It boots little now to recall the various vicissitudes through which the Reform Bill passed, or the steps by which it assumed its present shape. Are they not all written in the chronicles? and are they not mainly interesting to the student of history and of the biographies of the leading actors in the drama? Neither need we canvass the conduct

and motives of the men by whom the bill has been carried through its various stages, or the nature of the means they resorted to in order to secure their end. The result is what the public are mainly concerned with; and if that be good, the men and their motives and characters may be left to take care of themselves. If Conservative statesmen have ruined their reputations for consistency, as some politicians allege, and are likely to lose their influence as the penalty of belying their ancient principles, the country, we dare say, will survive the loss, and will be still able to boast that she has other statesmen good as they. Mr. Disraeli has been the principal—we may almost say the sole—actor in the great drama of the Session: he bore the brunt of the battle—on him devolved the task of fighting or conciliating all opponents; his colleagues gave him a sort of lukewarm support, and his party voted as he bade them; but the pilotage of the Reform Bill has been all his own work—alone he did it; and he has certainly gained a high reputation for skill, and tact, and temper, if he has lost something on the score of consistency and plain-dealing. And with that remark we bid farewell to the Parliamentary Session of 1867.

THE NEW BUILDINGS AT COLDBATH-FIELDS PRISON.

THE prison at Coldbath-fields—which until lately was architecturally (as viewed from the exterior) an example of the old gaol calculated to strike terror into evildoers, and in this respect not altogether resembling the model prisons since established—is undergoing a change. Those of our readers who are familiar with that drooping neighbourhood where the House of Correction seemed to have cast a blight upon all the surrounding buildings, until many of them were removed to leave a wide, disused area, half street, half ruin, will perhaps be surprised, if they should abstain from visiting it during the next few months, to see a large portion of that area taken within the walls of this great criminal repository; and the curious visitor will be no less astonished to find that the processes of pulling down and building up have been going on simultaneously, so that an entirely new series of cells and corridors have grown out of the old irregular passages, and dens, and sheds, and workshops, which formed the heterogeneous establishment, which has been enlarged and altered several times since the first prison was erected, in 1794. In 1830 a vagrants' ward was built in a corner of the ground surrounding the old rectangular mass of brick and stone, and two years later a female ward became necessary before the completion of the settlements of Tothill-fields and Brixton, but, after their completion, was devoted to the misdemeanants who were sentenced only to short terms of punishment.

These additions were constructed on the radiating principle then in fashion; but after that time a new wing was added to the old building, where the latest improvements in light cells, iron galleries, and convenient staircases, were adopted on the plan that had been found so convenient at Pentonville and in the modern portion of the gaol of Newgate. At Coldbath-fields the system has hitherto been of a mixed character, combining what are called association wards and workshops with the separate cells and solitary confinement, which are the features of the model prisons. There were about 400 berths in the dormitories, consisting of strips of stout sacking stretched to iron rods running the whole length of the large rooms, with intervals of some 3 ft. between; and about 1000 cells for separate confinement, furnished either with iron beds or hammocks. In 1854 there were at one time nearly 1500 inmates, and during the last ten years the numbers committed to this place have rendered it necessary to rebuild the whole establishment, where some of the earlier cells and lobbies are by no means in accordance with modern notions as to the proper treatment of the criminal.

The building about to be superseded is surrounded by a high wall, of immense thickness. The old main prison, erected in 1794, consists of a series of lobbies and corridors with cells on one side, in many cases ill-lighted, badly ventilated, and not at all warmed. It stands at a little distance behind the principal entrance, and has two wings attached, divided by a central passage, with four yards on each side. On the left of the main entrance stands the vagrants' ward, a fan-shaped building with five radiating wings, and five yards or air-grounds; while the misdemeanants' prison is a semicircular structure, built on a similar plan, at the north-east side of the ground. The various portions of the establishment subsidiary to the actual cells and dormitories consist of two chapels, the governor's and gate warders' houses, the entrance lodge, the various offices for warders and sub-warders, the workshops and the spaces occupied by the treadwheels. In addition to these there are tailors' and shoemakers' shops, oakum-picking rooms, and a large number of store rooms, all either within or connected with the principal buildings.

Some of the workshops are little more than sheds; and none of them are so striking to the visitor as the oakum-picking rooms, of which there are three, the largest of which has room for about 500 prisoners, and is something like a small railway station, except that it is lighted on one side by large windows, as well as by skylights in the roof. The criminal prisoners are distinguished by a grey, and the misdemeanants by a blue, uniform; but it is in the criminal or old prison that this large oakum-shed is to be seen. The workers sit, about 2 ft. apart, on long forms, each with a heap of junk, or old rope, cut into short pieces beside him, and an iron hook strapped to his thigh just above the knee. As each length of rope is taken from the heap its strands are untwisted, rolled briskly backward and forward on the knee, rubbed on the under-surface of the iron hook, and finally picked into oakum or loose hemp, which is placed on the other side of the operator. Simple as this work appears, it is very tiresome, and makes the soft fingers of thieves very sore; while in the close, warm atmosphere, where so many are congregated, the smell of the heap and its particles of tar, as well as the fluffy dust from the oakum, is particularly disagreeable.

Perhaps the most painful part of the proceedings at Coldbath-fields, to those who have been accustomed to the model prison discipline, is the manner in which the food is served to the prisoners. The rations are certainly not more than sufficient; and those criminals who are committed for short sentences, which is almost as much as to say many who have not been convicted of crimes at all, but only of misdemeanour, are kept on such very low diet that the most rebellious are likely to be reduced to submission.

If the quantity of the food is not excessive, the manner in which it is dispensed is not calculated to compensate for deficiency. In large wooden tubs with iron handles the soup or gruel is carried from the kitchen coppers to the “day rooms,” where the prisoners assemble at long tables, each of them at a space previously marked out with chalk or string, and provided with a tin pannikin and a wooden spoon. Then each receives a dark-coloured ration loaf of wholesome appearance, and, after grace is said, falls to, without the addition of knife, fork, or platter. It may strike the visitor as not a little singular that, while gaol punishments mostly consist of deprivation of food, the prisoners who are committed to this place for the lightest offences—some of them almost inseparable from misfortune—suffer comparatively the greatest penalty. That poor wretches committed for fourteen days should be half starved on bread and gruel only for all that time seems scarcely consistent with the tenderness so often displayed to the hardened criminal, and cannot be deemed a just punishment for mere homeless vagabondage. Still less consistent is it that in one part of this prison there should be found boys so young that they cannot be supposed to be thoroughly responsible for their acts. These are the prisoners of whom we sometimes read that “their heads could scarcely be seen over the top of the dock” at the police court, and

here they occupy two or three large bare rooms, where they attend a sort of school, but where the comparatively innocent are likely to be corrupted by the impudent little unfortunates who have been taken from the streets, where they were taught by older cadgers to beg or steal. There are many of these who should be on board that good ship *Chichester*, now at Erith, where homeless boys may find a refuge; very few indeed who should be in prison; for those chubby baby faces are all out of place here, and, had they been the children of people well to do, would have been punished with a whipping or the forfeiture of some small luxury instead of being consigned to a gaol. What will be done with these little ones when the new system comes into operation? Surely they will not be subject to the penalty of separate confinement within the four blank walls of a solitary cell? What must be the result of such torture to a child's mind may easily be estimated by those among us who remember what enforced solitude for a single day is to a child of nervous organisation, or vivid fancy, or low and depressed condition. To think that all the majesty of the law should be exerted to crush those poor little hearts, or to blight those already stunted minds, is not endurable; but we know what systems, and boards, and corporations can do, and so we ask the question.

Perhaps, before that question is answered the House of Correction will have become a model prison, the workshops will have disappeared, the dormitories will be empty, and the hardy London ruffian, who generally prefers penal servitude to imprisonment at the “Stile” (pronounced “Steel,” and corrupted from *Bastille*), will possibly not have his desires gratified by finding that Coldbath-fields is under the same regulations as Pentonville; because there is no Portland or Dartmoor to follow to make amends for the long period of solitary labour.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ARRIVAL at Rio Janeiro, in H.M.S. *Galatea*, on the 15th of last month, was followed by a round of brilliant entertainments in honour of his Royal Highness's visit to the Brazilian capital, which were kept up without intermission until the *Galatea* left for the Cape of Good Hope, on the 23rd.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.—A meeting of trades' and Reform branches delegates was held, on Monday evening, at the Sussex Hotel, when Mr. Beales, the chairman, took occasion to congratulate the delegates upon the Reform Bill having received the Royal assent, and upon the withdrawal of the Parks Bill. A proposition which originated with the Executive Council of the League some time since—that of celebrating the triumph of Reform principles by a banquet or festival—was brought before the meeting and practically dealt with by a resolution authorising the council to make arrangements for the celebration.

NEW ACT ON EQUITABLE COUNCILS.—The Act to establish equitable councils of conciliation to adjust differences between masters and workmen, after reciting the 5th of George IV., c. 96, and the other Acts to amend the same, declares that, in order the better to facilitate the settlement of disputes between masters and workmen, it is expedient, without repealing the several Acts, that masters and workmen should be enabled, when licensed by her Majesty, to form equitable councils of conciliation or arbitration, and that the powers of the Acts for enforcing awards made under or by virtue of the provisions should be extended to the enforcing the awards to be made by and under the authority of such equitable councils of conciliation. The mode of procedure is for a number of masters and workmen in a locality to call a meeting, and agree to form a council of conciliation and arbitration, and to petition her Majesty or the Secretary of State to grant a license, which may be done after notice in the newspapers. A council is not to consist of less than two nor more than ten masters and workmen and a chairman, and the petitioners for a license are to proceed to the appointment of a council from among themselves within thirty days after such grant of license, and the council is to remain in office until the appointment of a new council in its stead. The council is to have power to determine questions submitted to it, and to enforce its awards, as mentioned in the first recited Act, by an application to a magistrate, by distress, sale, or imprisonment. No council under the Act is to establish a rate of wages, or price of labour, or workmanship at which the workmen shall in future be paid. A committee of conciliation is to be appointed by a council. “No counsel, solicitor, or attorneys to be allowed to attend on any hearing before the council or committee of conciliation unless consented to by both parties.” Householders and part occupiers may demand to be registered and to have a vote for the council, and may be elected thereto. A registry is to be kept, and the masters and workmen are to elect the council. The forms to be used in carrying out the Act, and to enforce the awards of the councils on the questions “submitted to them by both parties” appear in the Act.

“HOW NOT TO DO IT” IN THE POST OFFICE.—The Post-office authorities are very proud of boasting of their exertions and of their efforts to keep pace with the progress of the age; but since the master spirit of postal reform—Sir Rowland Hill—left the scene of his triumphs, the authorities of St. Martin's-le-Grand appear to be getting quite as “red tapey” as other Government departments. An unpleasant illustration of this has just occurred in connection with Liverpool. The merchants and shipowners of the port have long been inconvenienced by the uncertainty as to the arrival of the overland mails in England and the probable delivery of the letters in the country. The subject was taken up by the Underwriters' Association, who first applied to the Magnetic Telegraph Company to try and procure the information in London and send it at once into the chief towns of the kingdom. Mr. E. B. Bright, the general manager of the Magnetic Company, expressed his readiness to meet the wishes of the association, and volunteered to go to London and see the postal authorities, if backed by a memorial from them. This suggestion was thankfully received, Mr. Bright went to London and saw the “right man” at St. Martin's-le-Grand, offering to transmit all necessary information to Liverpool, Manchester, &c., if the “department” would send it to any of the London offices of the company. Simultaneously the Postmaster-General received the memorial of the Underwriters' Association. The usual official acknowledgment of the memorial was duly received, and ultimately the Postmaster-General sent a refusal. The alleged grounds for this discourtesy are more strange than the act itself. The writer of the letter, Mr. F. Hill, says that to do what the association require would throw increased work on the “department,” and hinder the officials in the discharge of their ordinary duties; and that if Liverpool was to receive the boon the association ask it could not be refused to other towns. Now, considering the fact that the Post Office is established for the benefit and convenience of the public, and that the “department” is always boasting of its profitable working, this excuse for not doing its duty is most strange. Of course the subject cannot rest here. It is of great importance to business men, and if the Postmaster-General and his subordinates are afraid of more work, they must be given to understand that the Post Office exists for the nation, and not the nation for the Post Office.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

THE PASCAL-NEWTON CONTROVERSY.—At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences the controversy relating to Pascal's correspondence with Newton rose to a greater degree of intensity than ever. A letter was received from Sir D. Brewster, dated Melrose Abbey, Aug. 6, in which he expresses his astonishment at the supposed correspondence between Pascal, Boyle, and Newton, published in a late number of the *Comptes Rendus*. He states that, having had occasion to examine all Sir Isaac Newton's correspondence and papers still preserved at Hurlstone Park, the residence of a descendant of the family, the Earl of Portsmouth, not a single letter of Pascal's, not even his name, had met his eye; that in 1837 the Hon. Henry Fellows, eldest brother to the Earl, took a part in the search, and that they both would have been delighted to find the name of such a great philosopher as Pascal mentioned. If therefore the letters produced by M. Chasles were genuine, the conclusion to be drawn from that circumstance would simply be that one of the only three persons who ever examined the Hurlstone papers—namely, Mr. Conduitt, Dr. Horsley, and Sir D. Brewster, must have been guilty of suppressing Pascal's letters for the purpose of securing to Newton the exclusive glory of having discovered the law of universal gravitation. As to Miss Anne Ayscough's having written to Pascal, she could not have signed so at the time, since she married again when Newton was four years old, and ought therefore to have signed “Hannah Smith.” M. Chasles replied that, as the disputed letters were now in the hands of a commission, he would say nothing more about them at present; but that as Sir D. Brewster indirectly denied there having been any correspondence between Pascal and young Newton, he could prove the fact by another series of letters—viz., from Miss Anne Ayscough and Aubrey to Pascal; from Hobbes to Mariotte and Ciesler; from Newton to M. de Perrier, the Abbé Perrier, Rohault, St. Evremont, Desmaisons, and Malebranche; from M. de Perrier, Rohault, Ciesler, and Mariotte to Newton; and, lastly, a few letters of Montesquieu, Desmaisons, Rémond, and Louis Racine. M. Duhamel then said he would not enter into any discussion respecting the authenticity of these letters, which tend to cast a slur upon Newton's fame; but he would simply say that, as to the scientific assertions they contain, they are absurd in the eyes of all those who know the works of Pascal and those of Newton. The principal discovery of the latter related to the theory of equations, to series, infinitesimals, and curvilinear motion; and it was by the latter he arrived at the discovery and demonstration of universal gravitation. Now, as none of Pascal's works relate to these subjects, how can it be supposed that Newton could have borrowed anything from them? Newton, of course, owed much to those that preceded him; but it is Descartes and Fermat that might have been pointed against him, not Pascal. Newton took science at the point he found it, as had a right to do; and if Louis Racine wrote to Ramsay that he knew to a certainty of Newton's owing all to Pascal, the least severe thing that could be said was that he must have been very credulous.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

According to arrangement, the Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Empress, left Châlons last Saturday morning and proceeded to Augsburg, where they were received by the King of Bavaria. Their Imperial Majesties passed the night at Augsburg, and on Sunday morning left for Salzburg, to pay their visit of condolence to the Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor's fête, on the 15th inst., was a very grand affair. The theatres were open gratis; there were fireworks, a fancy fair, &c., the whole giving much satisfaction to the sight-loving Parisians.

The Emperor Napoleon's letter, the announcement of which had excited great expectations in political circles in the French capital, now that it has been published, seems to have given rise to a feeling of disappointment on all hands. Ardent disciples of the Liberal school, in particular, had entertained the hope that it would contain at least an instalment towards the fulfilment of their aspirations. But, lo! it is little more than an extensive turnpike bill. The Emperor judges rightly, however, in regarding efficient internal communication as an important element in the strength and prosperity of a nation, though the discovery is not new in this country; and, indeed, it appears that his Majesty published the same views on the subject as far back as 1861, when he instructed his Minister to frame a bill for the ensuing Session of the Corps Législatif, and meanwhile come to an understanding with the Minister of Finance to provide immediately a credit for the purpose. M. de Lavalette has published a report, dated the 16th inst., relative to the execution of the measure proposed in the Emperor's letter, and a Ministerial decree convoking the Municipal Councils during the first ten days in September, in order to revise the classification of parish roads. The Minister has also addressed a circular to the Prefects concerning the application of the decree.

ITALY.

The Session of the Italian Chambers was prorogued, on Monday, by Royal decree, which was read to both Houses by Signor Rattazzi.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Italy. The Papal States are specially afflicted. In Rome, it is said, there is, in addition, much political uneasiness. The Papal Government not only expects an attack from the Garibaldini, but believes that there is an understanding between Garibaldi and Rattazzi, and between Rattazzi and the Emperor of the French.

PRUSSIA.

A proclamation has been issued ordering the elections for the North German Parliament to be held on the 31st inst.

A Royal decree has been published abolishing the salt monopoly and introducing a tax upon it throughout Prussia and the newly-incorporated provinces. This decree will come into operation on Jan. 1, 1868.

AUSTRIA.

The reception given the Emperor and Empress of the French by the Salzburghians is of a most flattering character. Wherever they go the illustrious couple are welcomed with acclamations. The interviews between the Sovereigns leave room for the exercise of the utmost ingenuity on the part of political quidnuncs, and, with a vagueness that is positively admirable for its judiciousness, we are assured through the telegraph that on these occasions "pending questions were discussed;" that a "complete understanding" has been arrived at, although no formal arrangements have been made; and, finally, which is the "latest" and most explicit portion of the intelligence, that the "dispositions of the two Sovereigns are considered eminently peaceful." It is said that the strong desire for peace felt by the two Potentates will not improbably lead to an invitation to the great European Powers to join in an agreement, which has already been entered into between the French and Austrian Sovereigns, for the settlement of "certain questions," and the basis of which agreement, it is believed, is to be the maintenance of the Treaty of Prague. We give the statement for what it is worth. Salzburg telegrams state that a great sensation was created amongst those who witnessed the ceremony of presenting Prince Metternich with the order of the Golden Fleece. On making the presentation, the Austrian Emperor eulogised the services the Prince had rendered the State by re-establishing a good understanding with France. The Emperor Napoleon, in turn, expressed his thanks for this declaration.

Austria is said to meditate more concessions to Protestants. Baron Beust has taken the matter in hand, and Baron Hubner, the Austrian Minister at Rome, has been sent for to Vienna to receive instructions on the subject.

The Vienna *New Free Press* of Tuesday says:—"Large purchases of horses are being made here and in Hungary on behalf of the French Government. Six thousand horses have been already conveyed by the Southern Railway to Susa, in Piedmont, whence they will be forwarded to France."

The Hungarian Government have confiscated at the frontier 9000 needle-guns sent from Berlin to Belgrade.

SPAIN.

That there is an insurrection in Spain, or active preparation for one, seems to be beyond doubt. Barcelona has been declared in a state of siege. A battalion of French troops has left Perpignan for the Spanish frontier—no doubt to prevent help being afforded to the insurgents from France. Various parts of Catalonia are in arms to the cry of "Liberty!" and Royal troops are being dispatched to the scene of revolt. The insurgents are reported to have leaders of distinction at their head, and the serious nature of affairs is indicated by the fact that the railway and telegraphic communication in the province is cut off. The powers that be in Madrid assure us and the population of that city that the insurrection in Catalonia is at an end. The armed bands dissolve before the troops, and nowhere is any resistance made till these armed bands reappear. They are, however, no sooner dispersed than they are collected again, and there is good reason to believe that the agricultural population has to a large extent joined with that of the towns in making demonstrations against the Government.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

According to a Vienna paper England and France have warned the Greek Government not to do anything likely to irritate Turkey, under pain of Greece being left to fight its own battles. The same authority states that the Sultan has given guarantees for the fulfilment of the demands of the Christian population.

A new Council of State is to be formed at Constantinople, to be composed of ten Mussulmans and ten Christians.

The Cretans seem to be heartily tired of Greek sympathy, and the Greek volunteers not less so of their position in Crete. A blockade-runner, the Union, having made her appearance off the island a few days ago, was prevented by the volunteers from unloading her cargo; and eighty of them, succeeding in getting on board, forced her commander to carry them to Syria. As to the Cretans, they are disgusted at the cruelties perpetrated by their allies from the peninsula, a large number of whom consist of gaul birds, the scum of the Greek population, with whom pillage is one of the principal objects, and that little regardful of whether the victim be friend or foe.

THE UNITED STATES.

According to advices from New York to the 10th inst., Mr. Stan on was still exercising the functions of Secretary for War, but the President holds no communication with him. Indeed, "a very pretty quarrel as it stands," is that between President Johnson and Mr. Secretary Stanton. Mr. Johnson intimates to the Secretary of State that considerations of a high character constrain him to demand his resignation; to which the Secretary, reiterating the phrase, replies that considerations of a high character constrain him to refuse compliance until the next meeting of Congress. Meanwhile all communications relating to the War Department are sent

by the President to the Assistant Adjutant-General, and Mr. Stanton abstains from attending the Cabinet Councils.

President Johnson has removed General Sheridan and appointed General Thomas in his place.

Many of the citizens of North Carolina refuse to pay the State taxes, on the ground that the State Government has no practical existence.

Among the items of American news is the announcement from Washington that the body of the late Emperor Maximilian has been surrendered to the Prussian Minister in Mexico; and that ex-President Santa Anna, who was reported to have been shot by the Juristas, has been sent to Vera Cruz for trial.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

THE *Presse* of Vienna publishes the following interesting particulars respecting the Empress Charlotte:—

The event is now known which ended by disordering the fine mind of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico. When the Empress was taken from Rome to Miramar on the 10th of October, 1866, it was impossible to question the derangement of her intellectual faculties. This state of mind first led to a crowding of chimerical ideas in the mind of the august Princess, which were gradually eclipsed by fears of persecution and poison. During the first week of her stay at Miramar, these fixed ideas were so intense that the unfortunate Empress was incapable of banishing them. Her terror was so great as even to paralyse her sense of sight and of smell, this state of things often sufficing to bring about the most appalling illusions. It was then that it was found necessary to remove the sufferer from the Castle of Miramar to the isolated pavilion in which she continued to reside till her departure. The Empress Charlotte constantly experienced a sort of moral oppression, but the causes she assigned for this state of mind only proved too clearly how great was the power that enthralled her reason. Her physicians did not neglect to examine her physical state. But all the methods which science can lay claim to only served to confirm the belief that her case was that of a diseased mind in a healthy body. The nervous system, even, was not at all attacked, except by the excitement, a natural consequence upon her moral condition. Dr. Riedel, director of the private hospital at Vienna, Dr. Ilek, chief physician of the Imperial Marine, and Dr. Machek, had the satisfaction of seeing their diagnostic fully confirmed when, in the month of June last, Professor Duchek was consulted, at their request. Everything tended to show that the malady of the brain had developed itself without being provoked or favoured by any abnormal condition of the other organs. Only by this fact the efforts of science were rather obstructed than favoured, for, with the exception of physical symptoms, no signs of congestion, hyperemia, or inflammation of the brain could be observed. So long as the other organs were found to be in their normal condition, it was impossible to discover any rational clue on which to base a methodical medicinal treatment, which, moreover, could not but have had the precise effect of considerably deteriorating the Empress's mental condition. For in every dish, in every drink offered to her, even by her most faithful attendants, she suspected the presence of some deadly poison. Her conviction was so deep on this point that at first she scarcely took anything but fruit. The administration of the smallest medication must have increased this apprehension; how much more, therefore, was to be feared from forcing medicines upon her. This is why her physician had recourse to tepid baths, leaving everything else to the influences which were being brought to bear upon her mind and to psychological treatment.

The most delicate attentions were, above all things, necessary in order to destroy every influence likely to increase the mental malady, develop fixed ideas, or produce irritation of the brain. Those around the Empress had to appear quite unimpressed with the illusions to which she was subject, and to seek by a rational division of unexciting occupations to dispel every gloomy thought. But it may be understood how limited were the means at the disposal of the physicians to attain this end. The desire to avoid these sad hallucinations and nocturnal visions rendered all intercourse between the patient and the outside world impracticable. An attempt was made, but in vain, to induce the Empress to consent to the visit of her august parents, who had come to Miramar to see her. She also refused to admit a lady to keep her company, and declined to make excursions or take walks. Although the latter did not extend beyond the garden enclosure, even most persons perfectly well known to the Empress caused her apprehension and exercised a pernicious influence upon her condition. One thought only predominated in the mind of the Princess on leaving Mexico, she had promised the Emperor, her husband, that in case her political mission to Europe should not succeed, she would remain at Miramar, until the Emperor, who then little imagined the fate that awaited him, should rejoin her. It was then the predominating thought of the Empress, and as she had been day by day so cruelly disappointed since, she looked on every human being as a political adversary, and would see no one. During this period of her stay at Miramar it was tried to divert her thoughts into some other channel, but all efforts were in vain.

Notwithstanding this a faint hope seemed to pierce the veil which enveloped her mind. The symptoms of improvement which first showed themselves in her bodily condition date from the month of January last. Her appetite became better at dinner, her Majesty rarely leaving her plate untouched. She also began to drink less rarely. Her sleep was calm, and lasted occasionally for nine hours at a time. During the day she occupied herself regularly with reading, painting, embroidery, and music; and in the morning and afternoon she went out walking. In this manner the earlier excitement ended by gradually giving place to a condition, having, at least in appearance, nothing whatever of an abnormal character. In conversation her rare mental endowments manifested themselves with a real charm, her memory no longer failed her in making any quotation except when recalling an event of the past or present. Outside the circle of her fixed ideas she showed a sure and clear judgment; her letters, of which she wrote many, could not be distinguished from those of her better days, either in style or in the order of ideas. Her disposition had no tendency whatever to melancholy; on the contrary, it was not rare that a smile played upon her fine and noble features. Best, however, satisfactory these symptoms might be in themselves, they could not cause one to lose sight of the Empress's real state. A more minute examination sufficed to demonstrate the existence of the mental malady which manifested itself above all by a moral and dependent susceptibility, and by the illusions thereby created. The dread of nocturnal visions and of poison only showed itself, it is true, during moments of great excitement; but the cause of this apprehension was so permanent, that even at calm moments the Empress was in dread of infernal machines and secret societies, whose general aim, she considered, was to poison people, but particularly herself.

Such was the condition of the Empress towards the end of the month of June. At this period an incident happened which effected a sadder change. On July 2, immediately after breakfast, the Princess was seized with indisposition, accompanied by nausea. What we have just said on the subject of the progress of her ideas will show that these symptoms, insignificant in themselves, necessarily had the effect of renewing the fear of poison by provoking great excitement. This was increased by the sad thoughts evoked by the reminiscences of the days immediately following. July 6 was the birthday of her beloved husband, who at this time had already been executed, and July 8 was the anniversary of his departure for Mexico. The influence of these thoughts produced violent agitation. From her words, it was gathered that her mind was constantly engaged with the thoughts of him whose heart could then no longer beat for her. She then refused to eat or drink, and was with difficulty persuaded to take some light nourishment. On July 12 one of her physicians handed her a letter from the King of the Belgians, inviting her to come to Belgium, at the same time informing her that the Queen of the Belgians would go to Vienna and there await the moment when the Empress should call her to Miramar. The Empress replied without delay, but in her letter did not in any way refer to the King's invitation, simply confining herself to expressing her regret that she could not receive the Queen owing to want of room. But, notwithstanding this, the Empress seemed to be persuaded that the Queen would still pay her a visit, and asked the next day, at frequent intervals, whether the Queen had not already arrived at Trieste. At the same time her condition grew worse, and her disquietude became so great that she scarcely touched food or drank even a drop of water during the whole day. In her surmises she was right, for the Queen of the Belgians arrived on July 14. At the formal desire of the Empress, her physician was forced to remain present during the interview. Two days afterwards Dr. Bulkens, director of the lunatic asylum at Gheel in Belgium, arrived at Miramar, and had a consultation with the three physicians who had already named. Dr. Bulkens commenced by informing his colleagues that he had been commissioned by the King of the Belgians to convey the sufferer to Belgium. This communication cut short any further discussion. In a statement which was signed on July 17 by the four physicians, Drs. Ilek, Riedel, and Machek declined all responsibility should she be removed. M. Bulkens, on the contrary, declared that he would be answerable.

The following days were devoted to the preparations for the Empress's journey. The physicians were unanimously of opinion that she could only travel by rail. The Empress's physician had confided her to the care of Bulkens. To show how strong at this period were the influences which forced thoughts upon her mind, we may mention that on July 16 she wrote a letter to the Queen of the Belgians, in which, while expressing the pleasure which the visit of her Majesty had afforded, she at the same time declared she wished to see her no more. This was a formal adieu. As soon as her growing agitation had ceased, she equally refused to receive the visit of the Archduke Charles Louis, who had already been to Miramar the previous autumn, when the Empress first returned from Rome. The strength of the patient diminished at the same time in an alarming manner, and then it became impossible to let her resume her walks; indeed, it was with great

difficulty that she could be induced to take sufficient food. It was while in this condition that on July 29 the Empress left Miramar for her native country, followed by the best wishes of all who have the least feeling of humanity.

GUNPOWDER PLOT AT MONTEVIDEO.

THE following narrative of a plot, which has created a profound sensation in the River Plate, is drawn up from official sources and the personal knowledge of the writer:—

On June 30 a German, named Wilhelm Hanstoffer, called upon M. Honoré, the manager of the Foreign Club in Montevideo, and informed him that he had been asked by a countryman, named Paul Neumayer, to assist him in driving a mine in connection with an engineering experiment, and offered 200 dols. (about £40) for one night's work; adding that he wished to earn the money, but was afraid, from the mystery and caution of Neumayer in pledging him to secrecy, and yet not fully communicating the object of the work, that there was something wrong about the matter. The work was to be executed in a house in course of demolition for rebuilding, situate at the back of the Government House, commonly called the Fort. By M. Honoré's advice, this communication was repeated to the political chief, Colonel Bustamante, who immediately took measures to ascertain what was going on. In consequence of the information he received, the chief ordered a sufficient force to be placed in the neighbourhood of the fort, and, having Neumayer pointed out to him in the theatre, he remained there till the latter left, which he did at the time he was to meet Hanstoffer. Neumayer went direct to the place of appointment, followed by Colonel Bustamante, disguised with an old poncho and a straw hat. On the chief giving a signal preconcerted with the police, Neumayer made an attempt at flight, but was immediately surrounded, captured, and taken to the Cabildo. The police then entered the house indicated by Hanstoffer, where, in a small cellar, newly constructed, they found two barrels of gunpowder, three sacks, and a Rinford's electric multiplier, in working order, and capable, according to Mr. Oldham, of the Telegraph-office, of igniting gunpowder at a distance of six miles. These articles were taken to the head police-office, and guards were placed in the house for the night. Neumayer refused to give any information, alleging that he had bought the house and had the right to use it for any experiments he liked.

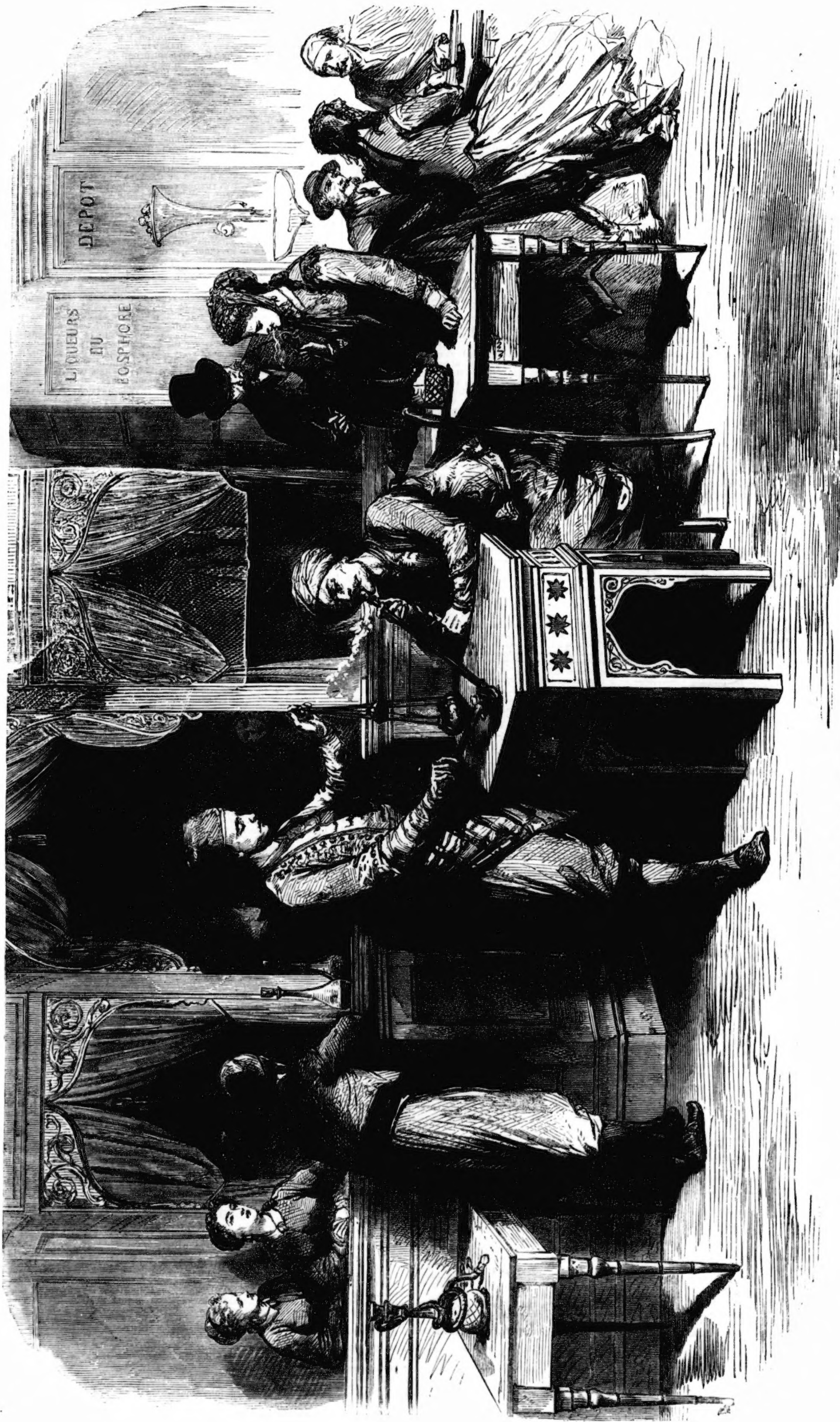
Next morning the Government ordered an inspection of the house and cellar by the Director-General of Public Works, assisted by an eminent builder. These gentlemen reported that there existed sufficient proof of an intention to drive a mine in one direction, and that a hole had been broken through the wall of the cellar in another direction, probably for the same purpose. The "mine" had by this time become the topic of every conversation; and some English naval officers, who had heard an exaggerated version of the story, had their curiosity excited; and Mr. Havers, who for the last two years had been director of the scientific inspection of public works, offered to ascertain if there were any foundation for the alarming rumours in circulation. From a report subsequently drawn up by this gentleman it appears that he examined the cellar, and, being made acquainted with the circumstances already narrated, came to the conclusion that there must be another operator, and that such person must still be concealed in the drains. Returning through the fort, Mr. Havers communicated his opinion to the Minister of War, who asked him to repeat his reasons for his belief to the provisional governor, General Flores. The result was that General Flores requested Mr. Havers to require from Colonel Bustamante the necessary assistance, and to make a strict investigation. Guards were placed at the mouth of the main sewer, the streets were cleared, and all parts of the cellar were carefully inspected. The objects found proved that the operators were not ordinary labourers, and the hole in the wall was found to lead into the apparent drains of the house. Conceiving that the conspirators were either in this drain or the main sewer, Mr. Havers ordered a countermine to be sunk at the calculated junction of the two, and, going down himself, ascertained that no one was in that section of the main sewer, so far as it could be seen with a dark lantern. He then entered the house drain, which could only be done by creeping, on account of its small dimensions; and here he found a man who retreated through the hole in the wall into the cellar, followed by Mr. Havers. The cellar, being guarded, the man was at once captured, having been already sixteen hours in the drains. Further investigations followed, after which the openings were closed up, guards set, and the search suspended.

The prisoner, who was in his shirt sleeves and evidently much exhausted, gave the name of Louis Neumayer, but refused to make any statement until he learned that Paul Neumayer (no relation) was in custody, when he commenced a confession. Paul Neumayer also lost all his effrontery on learning that his co-labourer was in custody, and denounced as his principal employer Captain Don Eduardo Bertran, an officer who accompanied General Flores during the revolutions, indicating as accomplices several friends of Bertran, and declaring, by way of extenuation, that they only intended to destroy General Flores himself. An immediate search was made for Bertran, but he had already fled. His house, and the office at which he managed the commissariat business of the Brazilian Hospital, were searched, but nothing was found which threw any light on the conspiracy. A timber merchant in Montevideo stated that he met him early on the morning of the 1st inst. in the suburbs, and that he asked the deponent not to divulge having seen him. It was soon ascertained by means of the submarine telegraph that Bertran had gone to Buenos Ayres, and thence, under an assumed name, to Rosario, en route for Santa Fe. It also transpired that, although the house had been bought in Neumayer's name, Bertran was sure for the payment of the purchase-money. Independent, therefore, of the confessions of the prisoners, the strongest suspicion rests on Bertran, General Suarez, Commandantes Mancini and Bergara, and Senores Torres and Marquez were arrested in the course of the evening on the 1st inst., and placed in separate confinement.

On the 2nd Mr. Havers resumed his investigation. The pavement was taken up, the main sewer opened, footpaths discovered in it, ascertained to be those of Louis Neumayer, and at 150 ft. from the cellar an opening was found towards the windows of the saloon in which the Councils of State are held. From this hole a mine had been driven to within 6 ft. of the wall of the saloon, and in it were found the tools used by the operator. It appears from the report made by Mr. Havers to the Government that, in six or seven hours, with the aid of the other person expected to join in the work, the mine could have been extended under the floor and charged for the explosion. It was also proved that the cellar was constructed expressly for the purpose of concealing these operations, and that the works carried on in the house were merely a blind to cover the proceedings of the conspirators. From inquiries made at the foreign Consulates, it appears that the prisoner, Paul Neumayer, was formerly a sub-lieutenant in the Wirtemberg army, was cashiered and handed over to the civil tribunals, convicted of forgery, and condemned to five years' penal servitude. He offered his services to both sides during the revolutions in various projects for mining and for making Orsini bombs and detonating compounds for the destruction of human life. Louis Neumayer is said to have been mate of a slave-ship, and having transpired to show that the other persons arrested had any hand in the iniquitous project, they have been set at liberty. The extradition of Bertran was demanded of the Argentine Government and immediately conceded; but nothing further has been heard of him, and he is supposed to have fled into Chili.

General Flores has issued a manifesto, in which, whilst renewing his engagement to resign the dictatorship, with which he is temporarily invested, into the hands of the Legislature immediately after the elections in November, he declares that he will continue to pursue the course he has hitherto followed, and will never abuse the power intrusted to him.

COAL.—Sir Roderick Murchison, Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, in his report (just issued) to the Science and Art Department, states that he was called upon in the past year to express to the Secretary of State his opinion on the relative importance of the coal produce of various British colonies and foreign countries. Only two of the twenty-five colonies thus brought under his consideration contain any amount of coal worthy of imperial notice—viz., New South Wales and Newfoundland. He has, however, some reason to believe that Natal, which was not officially brought to his attention, contains a considerable amount of coal, which, though its geological age has not been ascertained, would seem to be worthy of a colonial survey, sanctioned by the Home Government. New Zealand is another colony to which his attention was not called; in that island a considerable amount of coal, of secondary and tertiary age, is in course of development under the director of Dr. Hector. As to foreign countries, the amount of coal produce of any one of them, when placed in comparison with that of England, is very small, as appears by the following list prepared by Mr. Robert Hunt:—Prussia and other States of the Zollverein, 16,906,707 tons; United States, 14,593,659; France, 11,300,000; Belgium, 9,758,223; Russia, 6,350,000; Austria, 2,265,225; Spain, 144,293; sundry small States, 93,925; making a total of 61,412,085 tons; England, 98,160,587 tons. Hence it appears that England produces above a third more of true coal than all these countries united. Some foreign countries produce, it is true, a considerable quantity of brown coal, Germany and Austria yielding 7,246,173 tons of this inferior fuel. In reference to the proposed preparation of an estimate of the quantity of still unwrought coal remaining in the British dominions, Sir R. Murchison states that, touching the coal-fields of the north of England and Scotland, which are being surveyed, the Royal Commission, now sitting, will be furnished with much important knowledge through the researches of Professor Ramsay, Mr. H. Howell, Mr. E. Hull, Mr. A. Geikie, Mr. A. Green, and others; while the small amount of coal existing in Ireland will be reported on by Mr. Jukes. The duty of preparing an estimate of the probable amount of coal which now lies hidden beneath the younger formation of Britain must necessarily, for the most part, be executed by the Geological Survey; which department could have executed the entire task of affording to Parliament and the public "a reliable approximation to the amount of unwrought coal in Great Britain," but it would have been necessary to suspend for many months the labours of a large portion of the surveyors, and this was not thought an advisable course.



TURKISH CAFÉ AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 122.

VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO THE AMBRAS MUSEUM, VIENNA.

We gave some account last week of the fêtes which accompanied the visit of the Sultan to the Austrian capital, and our present illustration represents the visit from which his Majesty is said to have experienced the greatest enjoyment during his stay in Vienna. In truth, the Ambras Gallery may be said to be one of the most attractive collections in Europe, and there must have been many objects there which were particularly suggestive to the Sultan, especially in the armoury, where there are not a few relics of those old times when the Turks strove to take possession of the Danube. The Palace of the Belvedere, which is occupied by this museum and the Imperial picture-gallery, is in itself worth a visit. It consists of two buildings known as the Upper and the Lower Belvedere—one at the foot and the other at the summit of a gentle eminence, the intervening

space forming a magnificent garden. The palace was built by Prince Eugene, who spent the latter years of his life in it, and it is still one of the most beautiful edifices in Vienna.

The museum, which is called the Ambras collection, from the name of the castle in the Tyrol where it was commenced, occupies the Lower Belvedere, and includes a remarkable assemblage of ancient and modern armour, together with a series of antique sculptures and a museum of natural objects and works of art. Among the latter is the celebrated altar made by Benvenuto Cellini for Francis I. It is curious to reflect that the Sultan, the head of that faith which professes to reject with abhorrence the making of graven images or the likeness of any living thing in wood, stone, or metal, should have been received at this gallery in a vestibule full of sculpture, figures of bearded divinities, and Greek heroes. It was the armoury, however, which had most attractions, and his High-

ness is said to have smiled as he looked at a ponderous chain used by the Turks to draw across the river in one of their sieges. "We do not want such instruments now," he said to Fudud Pacha as they passed on. This Ambras collection was begun in the seventeenth century by the Archduke Ferdinand when he lived in the old Tyrolean castle near Innsbruck, and it has been growing ever since by the addition of works of genuine and undoubted value. It would be difficult to convey any adequate impression of the beauty of the place itself as one looks out on the garden on a summer's day, for the rooms themselves are finely decorated and fitted in a luxurious fashion, while the objects of art are admirably arranged for the convenience of the visitors; for Vienna is the very city of shows; and museums, promenades, galleries and gardens, lakes and woods, are all peculiarly devoted to these outdoor-loving people. Among the most prominent examples in the splendid armoury are the

suits of Maximilian I., with the date 1519; and of the big peasant of Trent, one of the body-guards of the Archduke Ferdinand, pretty well eight feet high; the golden armour of Sigismund, of Königsfeld; a glove of the Sultan Soliman, and the weapons of the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustafa, taken at the siege of Vienna in 1683; and a superb gala suit of the Duc Alexander Farnese. All were dwelt on with surprise and pleasure by the visitors. Scarcely less interest was expressed in the other principal department of the museum, where the distinguished party inspected the superb collection of goldsmiths' work—the vases, the salvers, and precious caskets—some of which are each worth a Prince's, if not a Sultan's, ransom; but the armoury was evidently the great attraction, and was probably the object of a visit which was fully supplemented by an excursion to the school of equitation, one of the most perfect equestrian establishments in the world.



VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO THE AMBRAS MUSEUM, IN THE BELVEDERE PALACE, VIENNA.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 317.

MR. BEALES IN THE LOBBY.

MR. BEALES and Colonel Dickson have lately been constant attendants in the lobby of the House of Commons. They came down to watch the course of the Parks Bill—a measure in which they naturally took much interest; and, as these gentlemen have become historic personages, let us devote a few lines of our last article to Mr. Beales and Colonel Dickson. Mr. Beales we never saw in any other place than the lobby of the House of Commons. But from what we have seen of him here we have come to like him. No doubt numbers of our fellow-countrymen and countrywomen have a great horror of him. In the first place, he is a political agitator, or, as he is more often called, a demagogue; and most respectable people, you know, without the least idea of the real meaning of the word, have a great repugnance to a demagogue. Something very much akin to that feeling which we in our young days were taught to entertain towards all Radicals, and especially Radical leaders, such as Major Cartwright, Hunt, Sir Francis Burt, &c., who were then leading the forlorn hope in the battle for a reform in Parliament, very much like that which "him they call Dizzy," at the head of his Tory regiment, has just achieved. Curious this, by-the-way, that in the lifetime of one man, not yet very old, Tories should persecute Radical Reformers and carry Radical Reform. Mr. Beales, then, as a demagogue has probably been imagined to be a very fierce and even ferocious and repulsive person; but as he stands there, leaning on his stick and chatting with Mr. Mill, he does not answer at all to this ideal. He is, as you see, tall; and not by any mean bad-looking—rather good-looking, we should say; and, so far from being fierce, ferocious, repugnant—goodness and amiability are the special characteristics of his countenance. There are no very strong intellectual developments discernible; but neither is there any indication of weakness. On the whole, it is a good countenance—the face of a calm, good, sensible man, with a good deal of firmness of purpose; and as we have looked at him we have more than once thought that, given the necessity for agitation, we ought to be glad that such a man—so honest, so calm, so firm, and yet so kindly—came to the front to guide the agitation to the right end. Mr. Beales is, too, a gentleman. Mr. James Hannay, in his sketch of the late member for Finsbury, says that Tom Dancombe was the last of the Radical gentlemen. But that was written in 1861. Now that the Tories have turned Radicals, Mr. Hannay will probably change his opinion. But, whether he does this or not, we must venture to assert that Mr. Beales is a gentleman. This, then, is Mr. Beales as he appeared to us, leaning on his stick chatting with Mr. Mill, and this the opinion which we have formed of him from converse with him and watching somewhat closely what he has said and done in the late conflict.

NOT IN FAVOUR WITH THE TORIES, AND WHY?

We have intimated that many of our countrymen have a great horror of Mr. Beales. We were thinking then of people who live in the provinces. But there are gentlemen here who have the same feeling. Indeed, all the Tories and most of the Whigs hate and despise Mr. Beales, and cannot help showing their hatred and contempt. That tea-room episode proves how the Whigs dislike him; for it was Whig Mr. Hankey, you will remember, that complained to the House that Beales and Dickson had desecrated that sacred place. And as to the Tories, they do not attempt to conceal their dislike. Thus, only last week, a Conservative gentleman rushed into the House and complained to the Serjeant-at-Arms that "that Beales" had placed a chair in the middle of the lobby and was sitting on it. The Serjeant inquired into the matter; and, finding that Mr. Beales was not sitting in the middle of the lobby but in an angle of it, did nothing. But here, as through a window, we perceive how hatred against poor Mr. Beales boils in the Conservative breast. Again, we ourselves had occasion to ask a Conservative gentleman for an order for the gallery. "Yes, with pleasure," was the reply, "provided it is not for Beales or any of his fellows." And now, perhaps, some of our readers may ask, "Why do the Tories thus hate Mr. Beales? Did he not help them to carry their bill?" True, very true; and, curious enough, we ourselves asked this very question of a Conservative gentleman in official position who does us the honour occasionally to chat with us, and this is the substance of his answer. "Oh, yes; he has helped to carry the bill. But then—hem! it was he and his fellows that made the bill a necessity. But for all this row we might have got on very well without a bill, or with a very moderate one." Here, then, is a glimpse at the philosophy of the matter. And now we will give you the comment of a certain Radical upon this text. "Ah! but for Beales and his followers they think they might have got on very well—that is, kept in office, browsing comfortably in official pastures—without a Reform Bill to bother them. But, with this agitation behind them, growing ever more fierce, as it would have done, two courses alone were open to them. Driven by Beales and his agitators, they must take the leap over the falls—shoot Niagara, as the Chelsea philosopher has it—or slide out of the current and run ashore into the 'cold shade' once more, and perhaps remain there for years. Now, that cold shade—shadow, call it; shadow of death—they know well. For a long time they had been compelled to sit waiting there. It is very cold and very barren, and had become intolerable. Anything rather than that! And so they took the leap. True, Beales helped them by clearing the way to that leap. Yes; but he and his fellows made the leap necessary, and him and his fellows they naturally hate: for, mind you, it is a frightful leap for Conservatives to take, and they know it."

COLONEL DICKSON.

Colonel Dickson, the faithful colleague, or *fidus achates*, of Mr. Beales, is another sort of man altogether. He is, and looks, a soldier. Tall, lithe, wiry; face coloured by exposure to the sun of other climes than England, lighted up with a restless, sparkling eye, of the Irish sort, we should think. A capital fellow, we should deem, to execute orders and carry out plans; but with hardly the calm wisdom and patience to form them. It was the gallant Colonel whom Mr. Whalley put under the gallery without leave. But here let us say that, undoubtedly, Mr. Whalley thought he had leave; for, whatever may be Mr. Whalley's faults, let us be just to him. He is not the man to tell the doorkeepers that he had permission, knowing that he had not. And now, in parting with Colonel Dickson, a word or two about Mr. Speaker. Some people have thought that Mr. Speaker, too, feels a strong dislike to the Colonel, and that he objected to place him conspicuously under the gallery. This is a mistake. Whatever Mr. Speaker may think of the Colonel, he dwells in an empyrean where no vulgar passions find a place. To prove this, after the altercation between him and Whalley, Mr. Speaker, hearing that the Colonel was in the lobby, did of his own mere motion send a messenger graciously to invite him to come into the House.

DYING SESSION.

Monday. And now the play is nearly over, and the curtain is about to drop. The performers are, as you see, almost all gone. Disraeli is here, and one or two more Ministers of the Crown. But they have nothing to do, except that Mr. Attorney-General has to refuse one of Mr. Reardon's impossible returns; and Mr. Corrie, our first Lord, has to grant a return to Colonel Sykes. The Ministerial programme is all worked out. There is not a single bill on the paper. On this day the House sat only twenty-five minutes. Tuesday. This day no House would have been possible, but for the coming down of Black Rod, whose appearance, by ancient custom, makes the House. The House then went to the bar of the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given by Royal Commission to about forty bills. On its return no business was done, for the simple and sufficient reason that there was no business to do. Mr. Sheridan, though, gave notice that he should bring in his bill to compel railway companies to establish communication between passengers and guards. A bill for this purpose he got passed this Session through this House, and to the third reading in the Upper House; but, at that stage, the Lords impudently threw it out, without a word said. Will Mr. Sheridan,

then, relinquish his hold on this subject? not if we know him. And, see, he is already preparing for another fight—and for another, too, on fire assurance; and, eventually, he will "put that through" also, be sure.

DEAD.

Wednesday. We assembled on this the last day at a quarter to two. As it was thought that no House was needed, no exertions were made to make one. Suddenly, however, Mr. Winterbotham, the new member for Stroud, appeared upon the scene, anxious to be sworn. Moreover, it turned out that there was a writ to be moved, Mr. Chatterton, the Irish Attorney-General, having taken a judgeship, and consequently vacated his seat. Now, without a House, Mr. Winterbotham could not be sworn, nor could a writ be moved; haste, then, Taylor, and get a House. The case was to appearances desperate; but promptly the gallant Colonel dispatched his scouts to the public offices, and one by one the officials dropped in, and, at last, the fortieth man arrived, and who should the fortieth man be but Disraeli, the Conservative chief. Of course he was received with a hearty cheer. The House then was made, the new member sworn, and the writ moved. Just in time; for only a few minutes after the motion for a new writ had been made, the doorkeeper shouted out, "Black Rod!" Sir Augustus Clifford, in all his glory of blue and gold, marched up the House; and all was over. It is true that Mr. Speaker returned to the House after Parliament was prorogued; but he returned without the mace, his symbol of authority—that bauble had been delivered to a messenger, who was already on his way to the palace with it, where it is kept when the House is not in Session. And without the mace no Parliamentary business can be done; Mr. Speaker could not even mount to his chair. All he could do was just to gather the members around the table and courteously read her Majesty's speech to them.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE MACE.

There is some mystery about the mace, which no authority that we know of dispels. After some reflection, it seems to us that this must be the explanation:—The Serjeant-at-Arms, who carries the mace, is really the Queen's Serjeant. Originally, he was sent down to the House, at its request, to enforce order. The mace, then, we take to be a symbol of Royal authority, or of Royal authority delegated to the Parliament for such time as the Monarch permits Parliament to sit. When Parliament, in obedience to her Majesty's summons, assembles, her Majesty sends her Serjeant-at-Arms with the mace. When Parliament is prorogued the mace is returned to her Majesty. This would seem to be the philosophy of the mace; but we are not at all sure. Perhaps Mr. May, in the next edition of his "Parliamentary Practice," will enlighten us upon this matter. And now, readers, once more, farewell! Farewell for six months; and then—what pleases Heaven.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of DERBY stated that he proposed that Parliament should be prorogued on Wednesday.

Their Lordships then betook themselves to the clearing up of the business before them. Several bills were advanced a stage. It was ordered that the Appropriation Bill should be read the third time that day.

Lord LICHFIELD called attention to the necessity of some legislation for the better regulation of friendly societies, and at some length pointed out the evils which prevailed in connection with those societies.

The Earl of DEVON promised to consider the subject during the recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Traffic Regulation (Metropolis) Bill and the Royal Military Canal Bill were read the third time and passed.

On the order for considering the Lords' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Commons' amendments to the Increase of the Ecclesiastical Bill, Sir R. PALMER, who had taken charge of the measure, said that their Lordships had altered it in respect of such important points that he would not ask the House to proceed further with it this Session. He therefore moved that the Lords' amendments be taken into consideration on that day month. The responsibility for adopting this course, and the consequent loss of the bill, rested, he remarked, entirely with those who in the other House of Parliament thought that public funds, and not private subscriptions, should be relied upon for founding the proposed new bishoprics, and that, if founded at all, it should be upon the same principle as that which regulated the appointment of bishops having seats in Parliament. The motion was agreed to.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House sat a short time on Saturday, and put several bills forward a stage.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Some bills having been disposed of, The Archbishop of CANTERBURY stated that the report of the Ritual Commission was being sent round to the Commissioners to be signed, after which it would be laid before her Majesty, and, if approved, published. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY complained bitterly of the delay which had taken place in producing the report. It would be impossible now for him to proceed with the Clerical Vestments Bill this Session. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY and the Bishop of LONDON defended the Commission, and the matter dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House held a short sitting, but the business done had no public interest.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

Both Houses sat for a short time to finish off the remaining business, and thus prepare for the prorogation.

In the Lords, the Commons' amendments to the Skipton Grammar School Bill were considered and agreed to; and the bill (No. 2) to make provision for the expenses of fortifications was read the third time and passed.

The Commons, in like manner, gave the finishing touch to their remaining business, and then attended in the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given to forty-two bills, including the Appropriation Bill.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

On Wednesday afternoon Parliament was prorogued by commission. There were not many peers present, and only a very few ladies. The House of Commons having been summoned in the usual form at two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, one of the Commissioners, read the following Royal Speech:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, I am happy to be enabled to release you from the labours of a long and more than usually eventful Session, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the successful diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

My relations with foreign countries continue on a friendly footing.

At the commencement of the present year great fears were entertained that differences which had arisen between France and Prussia might have led to a war of which it was impossible to foresee the ultimate result. Happily, the advice tendered by my Government and by those of the other neutral States, aided by the moderation of the two Powers chiefly interested, sufficed to avert the threatened calamity; and I trust that no ground at present exists for apprehending any disturbance of the general peace.

The communications which I have made to the reigning Monarch of Abyssinia, with a view to obtain the release of the British subjects whom he detains in his dominions, have, I regret to say, thus far proved ineffectual. I have therefore found it necessary to address to him a peremptory demand for their immediate liberation, and to take measures for supporting that demand, should it ultimately be found necessary to resort to force.

The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland, to which I have before called your attention, broke out in the early part of the present year in a futile attempt at insurrection. That it was suppressed, almost without bloodshed, is due not more to the disciplined valour of my troops, and to the admirable conduct of the police, than to the general loyalty of the population and the absence of any token of sympathy with the insurgents on the part of any considerable portion of my subjects. I rejoice that the supremacy of the law was vindicated without imposing on me the painful necessity of sacrificing a single life.

The bill for the abolition of certain local exemptions from taxation enabled me to avail myself of a liberal concession made, in anticipation, by the Emperor of the French, whereby several taxes were removed which pressed heavily upon British shipping.

I have concluded a postal convention with the United States of America, whereby the rate of postage between the two countries will be diminished by one half, and further arrangements are in progress for increasing the intercourse between this country and the continent of North America.

The Act for the union of the British North American provinces is the final accomplishment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby those colo-

nies, now combined in one dominion, may be expected not only to gain additional strength for the purposes of defence against external aggression, but may be united among themselves by fresh ties of mutual interest, and attached to the mother country by the only bonds which can effectually secure such important dependencies—those of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to British connection.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to a bill for amending the representation of the people in Parliament. I earnestly trust that the extensive and liberal measure which you have passed may effect a durable settlement of a question which has long engaged public attention; and that the large number of my subjects who will be for the first time admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise may, in the discharge of the duties thereby devolved upon them, prove themselves worthy of the confidence which Parliament has reposed in them.

It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration which you have necessarily given to this important question has not prevented your entering on many subjects to which your attention was directed at the commencement of the Session, and particularly to such as have immediate reference to the well-being of the industrial classes.

I have had especial pleasure in giving my assent to bills for extending to various trades, with such modifications as have been found necessary, the provisions of the Factory Acts, the success of which has proved the possibility of combining effectual protection to the labour of women and children with a due consideration for the interests of the trades immediately concerned.

I confidently anticipate from the operation of the present Acts the same improvement in the physical, social, and moral condition of the working classes which has been found to accompany the application of the Act to those trades to which they have been hitherto confined.

The restraints alleged to be imposed on workmen and their employers by trade unions and other associations appeared to me to call for inquiry; and the revelations derived from the examinations before the Commission, to which you gave your legislative sanction, have disclosed a state of things which will demand your most earnest attention.

The administration of the poor laws, which generally has conferred great benefit on the community, and especially on the poor themselves, requires constant supervision; and I have readily assented to a bill which, applied to the metropolis alone, will tend to equalise the pressure of taxation and improve the treatment of the sick poor, whose condition will be greatly benefited by your well-considered legislation.

The bill for the regulation of the merchant shipping contains important provisions calculated to add to the health and comfort of those engaged in the mercantile marine.

These and other valuable amendments of the law have been the result of your labours during the present Session; and in returning to your homes you will carry with you the gratifying consciousness that your time and pains have not been misapplied, and that they have resulted in a series of measures which I hope and earnestly pray may contribute to the welfare of the country and the contentment and happiness of my people.

THE SESSION AND PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.

THE Session of Parliament, which was prorogued on Wednesday, Aug. 21, was opened in presence of the Queen on Tuesday, Feb. 3, and has therefore lasted, Sundays and Easter and Whitsuntide holidays included, exactly six months and sixteen days—a period somewhat about a week longer than the Sessions of late years have extended to. During that time the Lords sat on 93 days, or for 219 hours, being on an average about two hours and twenty minutes at each sitting. Their Lordships divided thirty-five times. The Commons sat on 127 days, or for 928 hours, being on an average upwards of seven hours and twenty minutes at each sitting. There were 154 divisions in the Commons during the Session. The "counts-out" were unusually few in number, being limited to seven in all—one on March 21, when forty were not present at two o'clock in the morning; two on May 29, the first day of the morning sittings held to facilitate the progress of the Reform Bill; three on June 24, upon a motion for adjournment; four on July 16, on the third reading of Sir C. O'Loughlin's Libel Bill; five on July 23, when Captain Vivian was about to call attention to the service of the troops in New Zealand; six on July 25, on the Lords' amendments on the Offices and Oaths Bill; and seven on July 30, when the House reassembled for the evening sitting. Since Aug. 15, 1865, numerous changes have taken place in each branch of the Legislature. To take first the House of Lords, it is found that thirty-five peers have died, as follows:—Marquises Camden, 67; Exeter, 71; Lansdowne, 50; Waterford, 52. Earls Bathurst, 76; Beauchamp, 37; Brownlow, 24; Camperdown, 54; Chesterfield, 61; Craven, 57; Donoughmore, 43; Gainsborough, 84; Harrington, 21; Kingston, 69; Kinnoul, 81; Laneborough (Irish representative), 71; Limerick, 53; Mayo (Irish representative), 70; Pomfret, 42; Rosslyn, 64. Viscounts Clifden, 41; Gort (Irish representative), 75. The Bishop of Rochester, 69. Barons Bayning, 69; Clinton, 74; Feversham, 69; Gray of Gray (Scotch representative), 68; Glenelg, 83; Llanover, 64; Montague, 76; Northbrook, 70; Plunket (Bishop of Tuam), 74; Ponsonby, 59; Rivers, 56; Vernon, 62. Five peerages have become extinct—namely, the earldom of Pomfret and the baronies of Bayning, Glenelg, Llanover, and Ponsonby. The successors to the titles of Donoughmore, Clifden, and Montague are as yet minors; while, on the other hand, the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Ormonde, and the Earl of Eildon have attained their majority since the Parliament was called. The representative peers who have been elected to fill the vacancies caused by death are Viscount Powerscourt and Viscount Templetown in the Peerage of Ireland, and the Earl of Lauderdale in the Peerage of Scotland. The successor to the late Earl of Mayo has not yet been chosen. The see of Rochester has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Cloughton. Nine new peerages have been created. Sir Charles Wood has become Viscount Halifax; Sir E. B. Lytton, Lord Lytton; Sir Francis Baring, Lord Northbrook; Sir W. Jolliffe, Lord Hylton; Colonel Douglas-Pennant, Lord Penrhyn; Sir Hugh Cairns, Lord Cairns; Lord President McNeill, Lord Colonsay; Sir John Romilly, Lord Romilly; Sir Hugh Rose, Lord Strathairn. Six Irish peers have been granted peerages of the United Kingdom; Lord Athlumney has become Lord Meredyth; Viscount Boyle, Lord Brancepeth; the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Kenry; Lord Henniker, Lord Hartismere; Viscount Monck, Lord Monck; while Lord Clermont retains the same title. The Earl of Caithness is now a Lord of Parliament, as Baron Barroigill; and thus one of the peerages of Scotland has been merged into that of Great Britain. Two Barons have received earldoms—Lord Dartrey is now the Earl of Dartrey, and Lord Wodehouse is Earl of Kimberley. Of the eighteen new titles which have been added to the roll of their Lordships' House, ten are due to Earl Russell—viz., the earldoms of Dartrey and Kimberley, the viscountcy of Halifax, and the baronies of Barroigill, Claremont, Kenry, Meredyth, Monck, Northbrook, and Romilly. Eight stand to the account of the Earl of Derby—namely, Lords Brancepeth, Cairns, Colonsay, Hartismere, Hylton, Lytton, Penrhyn, and Strathairn. The average age of the peers who have died is sixty-one years, as against sixty-seven during the Parliament of 1859-65. In the six years of Lord Palmerston's rule during the last Parliament, ten peerages were created, as against eighteen in the two years' existence of the present. The House of Commons has lost only twelve members by death—a number far below the average. The proportion of deaths has been nine Liberals to three Conservatives. Liberals: Mr. G. R. Barry, 41; Mr. J. B. Dillon, 52; the Hon. J. C. Dundas, 57; Mr. R. C. Hanbury, 43; the Right Hon. Colonel Herbert, 50; Mr. F. D. Goldsmid, 53; Lord Palmerston, 81; Mr. Scholefield, 58; Colonel Lloyd Watkins, 63. Conservatives: Sir Minto Farquhar, 57; Mr. Lord Phillips, 55; Mr. Morgan Treherne, 64. Fourteen have become peers—nine by succession and five by creation. The M.P.s who have gone to the Upper House by succession are the Hon. T. G. Baring, the Earl of Brecknock, Lord Burghley, the Hon. A. W. Cust, the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, the Hon. F. Lygon, Lord Stanhope, the Hon. C. Trefusis, and the Earl of Tyrone. The five who have been called to the Upper House by patent are Colonel Douglas-Pennant, Lord Henniker, Sir W. Jolliffe, Sir E. B. Lytton, and Sir Charles Wood. Eleven are Conservatives and three are Liberals. Ten M.P.s who were returned at the general election have resigned their seats. Seven are Conservatives—Major Cust, Mr. Ker, Sir E. Kerrison, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Leslie, General Lindsay, and Mr. Taverner Miller. Three are Liberals—Sir David Dundas, Captain Gridley, and Mr. Pallett Scrope. Two Conservative

members—Mr. Dowdeswell and Sir Stafford Northcote—have gone to other constituencies. Eleven members have vacated their seats on being appointed to office. Of these ten are Conservatives, and they have been raised to the judicial bench. Thus—Sir W. Bovill is Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir H. Cairns, Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery; Mr. George, Puisne Judge of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench; Sir F. Kelly, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Mr. Miller, Judge in the Irish Court of Bankruptcy; Mr. Morris, Puisne Judge in the Irish Court of Common Pleas; Mr. G. Patton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland; Sir J. Rolt, Lord Justice of Appeal; Mr. Walsh, Master of the Rolls in Ireland; Mr. Whiteside, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Only one Liberal appointment has been made, and that was when Lord Clarence Paget obtained the command of the Mediterranean fleet in May, 1866. Seventeen members were unseated in the first Session of this Parliament, in the proportion of twelve Liberals to five Conservatives. The Liberals were Sir J. Acton, Mr. R. Campbell, Sir R. Clifton, Mr. E. M. Fenwick, Sir H. Hoare, Mr. G. W. Leveson-Gower, Mr. Labouchere (since returned for Middlesex), Mr. Morley, Mr. Parry (since re-elected for Boston), Mr. Pender, Mr. Schneider, and Mr. A. W. Young. Conservatives—Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Westropp. Of the fifty-six new members of the House of Commons, thirty-two are Conservatives and twenty-four are Liberals. Besides these, forty-eight re-elections have taken place on the acceptance of office—thirty-nine Conservatives and nine Liberals. The Conservative party has lost seven seats—viz., Aberdeenshire, Devonport (two), Bridgwater, Petersfield, Waterford, and Coventry. The Liberals have lost four—Brecon, Bridgnorth, Helston, and Sandwich. Twenty-five contested elections have taken place in the two years—nineteen in boroughs and six in counties.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

THE MEETING AT SALZBURG.

A PERSONAGE of such importance as the Emperor Napoleon cannot say anything, do anything, or go anywhere, without "the reason why" being looked for, and in the end, by whatever clouds it may be obscured, found. Of course it is not for nothing that he has gone to Salzburg; and, equally of course, the reason put forward for his journey there is not the true one. It is quite natural and becoming that the Emperor Napoleon should pay a visit of condolence to the bereaved relatives of Maximilian; but politicians are determined to see a great deal more than that in the journey to Salzburg. The French papers protest, with a very significant air, that the visit really means nothing more than what it has been officially declared to mean. The Prussian papers laugh at the notion of its veiling any project of alliance, hinting, at the same time, that it would be very dangerous to entertain any such project as against Prussia; and the Austrian journals, while admitting that the possibility of forming an alliance, to include France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, and even England, has been discussed, declare that, for the present, there is no intention of giving effect to the scheme.

This project of a quintuple alliance against the possible encroachments of Prussia and Russia would suit France admirably, and it would be all that Turkey could desire; but it is less calculated to advance the interests of Austria; it is difficult to understand what Italy could hope to gain by it; and it is not likely that England would accede to it unless Russia had given unmistakable signs of an intention to hurry on the dismemberment of Turkey by active military measures. It is an awkward thing, but England really does not know what she wants on the Continent. Eternal peace would, it is true, satisfy her completely; but that is a thing to be prayed for, not to be expected. But, once allow that peace is to be broken, and England scarcely knows whether it would be most to her advantage that France should beat Prussia or Prussia France; that Prussia should beat Austria or Austria Prussia; while, if Austria and France were to renew their old contest for supremacy in Italy, opinion in this country would again be divided as to which of the combatants ought to receive our good wishes and support.

If there were no such thing as the Eastern question—that is to say, if Turkey were strong enough to manage her own affairs and to prevent other Powers from interfering in them—our sympathies in England would be altogether with Germany. A strong Germany would be a barrier against France on the one hand and against Russia on the other; and the stronger Germany became the better we should be pleased. But, as it is, we cannot help being troubled by a misgiving that a strong Germany, with a numerous and powerful fleet, might become the ally of Russia in the East. At the present moment that enlargement of Prussia which goes by the name of the North German Confederation is fast becoming a maritime Power; and its fleet, joined to that of Russia, may some day

be sufficient to hold our own in check if, being at war with Russia about the interminable Eastern question, we should wish to make another blockading excursion to the Baltic. If the most probable of all wars should break out—a war between France and Prussia—we should fear, if France proved victorious, that not only the Rhine frontier, but Belgium, would be claimed by the conquerors; while if Prussia gained the upper hand, her value as an ally to Russia would be greatly increased, and the danger of the formation of a Russo-Prussian league to keep down France and to settle the Eastern question without the intervention and in a manner contrary to the interests of England, would be greater than ever. Accordingly, it seems to us, every exertion ought to be made to remove such difficulties as may still exist in the way of a good understanding between France and Prussia; and it is satisfactory to think that this is a cardinal point in the policy of Lord Stanley.

But though it is quite clear that, apart from all reasons of humanity, we are bound by most important interests to do all that lies in our power to prevent a conflict between France and Prussia, it is not at all clear what our policy ought to be if such a lamentable, but by no means improbable, thing should take place. As to what we should do in the future we can best judge by referring to what we have done in the past; and in regard to the recent Luxemburg dispute which, at one time, seemed to have rendered war inevitable, the part played by England was one of absolute neutrality. Perhaps it was found necessary to put a little more pressure on Prussia to make her give up the pretended right of garrisoning Luxemburg, than it was on France to induce her to abandon her scheme of purchase; but, on the whole, the affair was so well managed that England did not seem to lean to one side more than to the other. But the task of Lord Stanley was, after all, easy compared to what it would have been if, instead of being on the point of fighting, the two great rival Powers had actually drawn the sword. Prussia would infallibly have purchased the aid of Russia by a promise of assistance in the East; and England would have found herself forced to go to war, either against France, with the understanding that Prussia was to do nothing in the East contrary to our interests and wishes; or against Prussia, with the understanding that France was to content herself with a moderate "rectification of frontier" on the Rhine, and that she was to respect absolutely the independence of Belgium.

If, as all the French, all the Austrian, and some of the Prussian papers seem to believe, the continent of Europe is about to be divided into two camps, with Russia and Prussia on one side, and France, Austria, and Italy on the other, then it really seems more likely that England, if positively forced to make a selection, would join the latter combination, which could at any moment count on the co-operation of Turkey. Whatever happens, England is as sure to support Turkey, directly or indirectly, as Russia is to attack it; and, if we support Turkey, we must naturally ally ourselves with Turkey's other supporters.

We may here point out that an alliance between England, Austria, and France against Prussia and Russia is nothing new. In 1814 just such an alliance was formed on both sides by a secret treaty entered into at Vienna during the disputes of the Congress, and which was only not made public because the return of Napoleon had the effect of uniting all Europe against him. That the "quintuple alliance" spoken of by the Austrian papers has really been formed, we cannot believe; but it is just the alliance that the knowledge of a thorough understanding between Prussia and Russia would be sure to invite.

THE DOG LICENSE.—"A Surveyor of Taxes" writes to say that we were wrong last week in attributing to the body to which he belongs the duty of looking after the collection of the dog license, a duty, he says, which appertains to the officers of Excise; and he requests us to "put the saddle on the right horse." Now we would very willingly comply with this request if the right horse can be discovered; but there is some difficulty about that, even by our correspondent's own showing. The duty of collecting the dog tax used to belong to the department of taxes; our correspondent says it has been transferred, like other licenses, to the Excise branch of the Inland Revenue; the Excise officials do not perform it, and, "A Surveyor of Taxes" says, endeavour to shift the task of looking after the "intolerable nuisance" caused by stray and unlicensed dogs to the police. To clear the streets of ownerless curs may be the proper work of the police; but to see that the Excise is not defrauded is undoubtedly that of officers of the Inland Revenue department—and we leave the "Taxes" and the "Excise" to settle between themselves the point as to which branch ought to see to it that no one keeps a dog without complying with the law. The following letter, which appeared the other day in the *Times*, bears out what we have said about the difficulty of finding the "right horse":—"Sir, I cannot get any information concerning this tax—how it is going to be enforced. I have taken out a license for my dogs, and a few others about here have done the same; but it is quite optional on our part to do so. We have no instructions, no orders from the police, and the consequence is nobody cares to take out a license. The police say they have no orders, and the hundreds of dogs without licenses are taken no notice of by the authorities. The result will be that none of us will take out any licenses for the future. The law is a dead letter—no machinery to enforce it, consequently no licences taken."

A LITERARY PIANO.—Mr. Pratt, of Alabama, is the inventor of a type-writing machine, lately exhibited to the London Society of Arts, which is said to print a man's thoughts twice as fast as he can write them with the present process. By a sort of piano arrangement the letters are brought in contact with carbonised paper, which is moved by the same manipulation. The machine is compact and simple, and can be made for 15s. with a handsome profit. Its feasibility is manifest. Legal copying and the writing and delivery of sermons and lectures, not to speak of letters and editorials, will undergo a revolution as remarkable as that effected in books by the invention of printing, and the weary process of learning penmanship in schools will be reduced to the requirement of the art of writing one's own signature and playing on the literary piano above described, or rather on its improved successors.—*Missouri Republican*.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT FOREST.—In the course of the excavations at the West Dock Works, Hull, the navies have come upon a stratum of dark soil, in which a number of trees in horizontal positions were met with. They are oak, and in excellent condition, and remarkably hard. Besides these interesting remains of a long past age, a large number of acorns and hazel nuts were found, and some oyster and mussel shells. The discovery is the more interesting to geologists, seeing that trees were found at a depth of about 19 ft. below the water line of the river. The wood was of a similar nature to that found when the Victoria Dock extension was in progress, and goes far to prove the correctness of the supposition that Horden and this part of the river were once covered with a dense forest. The trees at the Victoria Dock were found at about the same depth. Several eminent geologists, we understand, have visited the West Dock, and examined the wood and the ground. It is said that many gentlemen have secured pieces of the oak, and had fancy articles made out of it. The oyster shells are characterised as very much larger than those ordinarily seen, but no remains of other fish were found.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, arrived at Windsor on Osborne on Tuesday, and proceeded in the evening to Scotland, via Kelso, where she arrived on Wednesday morning on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh at Floors Castle. Her Majesty received a most cordial reception from the people of Kelso and the border generally.

THE PRINCE OF WALES paid a flying visit to his West Norfolk estate prior to his departure for Germany. New wings are now being added to Sandringham Hall, and commodious farm premises are also being erected for the Royal home farm.

THE KING OF THE GREEKS, brother to the Princess of Wales, arrived in London on a visit to this country on Saturday last. His Majesty embarked at Dover, en route for the Continent, on Wednesday.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has gone to Germany for a few weeks.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT has just forwarded to the French Society of Men of Letters, through Nubar Pacha, a sum of 25,000*fr.*, to found a free admission to the College Chapel.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, on the occasion of the fête on the 15th inst., ordered a sum of 60,800*fr.* to be distributed among the seventy-six societies of Maternal Charity whose organisation has been approved.

COUNT HENRY ESTERHAZY has just married Countess Rowt, daughter of the celebrated songstress Sontag.

THE EARL OF ANNESLEY will be the new Irish representative peer in succession to the late Earl of Mayo.

LORD AND LADY AMBERLEY have gone to the United States.

THE KING OF DENMARK has given Iceland a Constitution, which is about to be submitted to the representative body of that island (the Althing) for its approval.

DR. TRAVERS TWISS has been appointed Queen's Advocate, in the place of Dr. Phillimore, who succeeds to the vacancy in the Admiralty Court caused by the resignation of Dr. Lushington.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is said to pay an income tax on 700,000*dols.* Ten years ago he was a poor man.

DR. TOWNSEND will be the new Judge of the reconstituted Irish Admiralty Court.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL sailed from Liverpool for New York, last Saturday, in the Cunard steam-ship Cuba. Mr. Hall intends, we believe, to make a lengthened tour through Canada and the United States.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL has had conferred upon him the highest honours at the disposal of the law faculty of the University of Halle.

MR. HUSSEY, High Sheriff of Dublin, has been fined £50 by the Lord Chief Justice, for not answering to his name when called in the Dublin Commission Court.

SIR F. CROSSLEY, who ten years since gave £30,000 for the formation of a public park in Halifax, has given an additional £6300, the interest of which is to be devoted to the maintenance of the park.

THE SUEZ CANAL WORKS last year absorbed a sum of about £2,520,000 sterling.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL, Venice, has been burnt down, and several pictures by the great masters destroyed, Titian's painting of "Peter the Martyr" being amongst them.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE have entered into a contract with the Hamilton Windsor Ironworks Company, of Liverpool, for the erection of 145 ft. of the north end of the Crystal Palace, recently destroyed by fire.

PRIZEFIGHTERS are to be disfranchised in Michigan.

A PLEASURE-BOAT, containing twelve excursionists, was capsized in the Humber on Tuesday afternoon, when ten of the party were drowned.

EIGHT OR NINE CASES OF SUNSTROKE—most of them fatal—occurred in Essex during the past few days, owing to the great heat of the weather, the persons affected being generally those engaged in field labour.

BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE is the following inscription on a signboard at a railroad crossing:—"Look out for the Engine wen the wisle blows or rings."

THE SESSIONAL CROWN PROSECUTOR has been instructed to prosecute a number of the persons who took a prominent part in the Orange demonstration at Bangor on the 12th of July.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THE OPERATIVES AT LUTON are thrown out of employment, in consequence of straw bonnets having given place to little patches of gauze, lace, and ribbons.

AN OHIOAN is said to have invented and patented a knitting-machine, which can knit fifty pairs of stockings in a day, and is so simple that a child can manage it.

A WALLACHIAN was recently arrested on the stairs of his hotel at Ems for asking for a light for his cigar from a gentleman descending the stairs. The gentleman was the King of Prussia.

THE STROUD ELECTION, rendered necessary by the resignation of Mr. Scrope, took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, the numbers at the close of the poll being:—Winterbotham (L), 570; Dorrington (C), 508: majority, 62.

THE NEW LINE OF RAILWAY between King's-cross and Edgware was opened to the public on Wednesday.

A PAUPER in Preston Workhouse has just come into a small fortune of £6000. The recipient of this piece of luck has been nearly eight years in the house.

MR. J. WADDELL, public accountant, 10, Union-court, Old Broad-street, has been appointed, in Vice-Chancellor Stuart's court, additional official liquidator to the Marine Estates Company.

COLHUM, a lunatic joiner, of Preston, who had been in the habit of getting on high walls to pray, in order that he might be nearer heaven, fell from the aqueduct at Livesey, Blackburn, a few days ago, and was picked up in a dying state.

NEWSPAPERS for the negro population of the United States, such, at least, as are edited and published by them, are eight in number, published in San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati. One of these, that published at New Orleans, is a daily, with an issue of 10,000, the others being weekly, and with an average circulation of perhaps 3000.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL opened on Tuesday morning with great success. The early service in the cathedral, in the musical part of which most, if not all, the members of the three choirs took part, was attended by a very large congregation. The civic authorities were there, in accordance with traditional custom, attired in their robes of office.

LORD HUBERT CANNING, now Lord Dunkellin, will, it is understood, be invited to fill the seat for the county of Galway, rendered vacant by the death of his brother; and, should he consent, he is not unlikely to be opposed. The name of the Hon. Luke Gerald Dillon, eldest son to Lord Clonbrock, and private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is also mentioned in connection with the vacancy.

REBECCA NETHERTON, the wife of a labouring man residing at Polcoo, in the parish of St. Winnow, East Cornwall, was delivered, on the 3rd inst., of three children, of whom two—a boy and a girl—survive. The Queen has been graciously pleased to forward to the mother a donation of £2, in consideration of this addition of two to her previous family of five children.

AT CRAYFORD, KENT, a young fellow named Skinner, during a romp with a young woman named Mills, took up a gun—said to have been left loaded and capped to be in readiness for shooting decorative birds—and, saying "I'll shoot you, Eliza!" pulled the trigger, and killed the poor girl instantly.

A RESPECTABLY-DRESSED MAN, of about thirty years of age, went to the top of the column in the Place Vendôme, on Monday evening, and, after throwing his hat over the railings, motioned the passengers below to keep clear, and then threw himself over. He struck the cornice, then the pedestal, and afterwards the iron railing, falling, a bleeding corpse, on the pavement. The body, not being recognised, was removed to the Morgue.

THE LATE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN, according to authoritative documents just published, made a proposition to Juarez, through the United States Government, offering to retire from Mexico until the permanency of the empire could be decided by the people. Mr. Seward declined to entertain the proposition, not recognising the right of Maximilian to represent any portion of the empire.

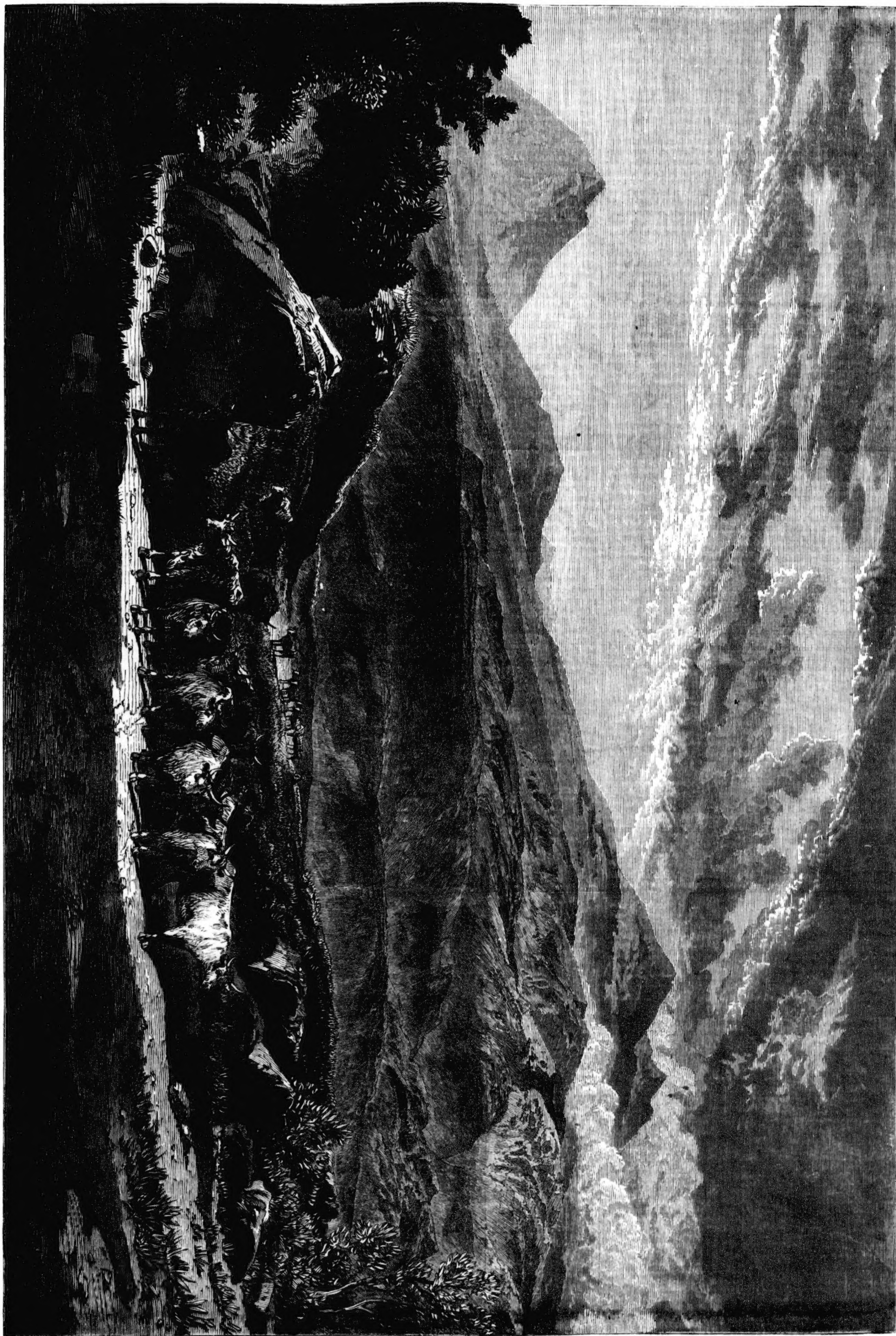
MISS FRAY (who is so well known in the law courts), by a recent decision of the Master of the Rolls, will come in for much property at Llanfair Waterdine, near Knighton, between Herefordshire and Radnorshire. Miss Fray has just visited Llanfair Waterdine, where she was very warmly received, the people of the neighbourhood looking upon her as an injured person.

THE COMMITTEE charged with the onerous duty of providing for the reception of the Belgian volunteers brought its labours to a close on Tuesday. Notwithstanding the sum required to carry out in a liberal and satisfactory manner the hospitable designs of the English volunteers was large, it is pleasing to find that more than enough was subscribed. Complimentary votes to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, the acting president, and to the hon. treasurer and secretary, formed an appropriate termination to the labours of the committee.

TWO FEARFUL COLLIERIES EXPLOSIONS took place on Tuesday; one near Ashton, in Lancashire, and the other at Longton, in Cumberland. In the former fourteen lives were lost, and the disaster is said to have been occasioned by the firing of a shot. In the latter the loss of life was not so great, but the explosion appears to have been one of extraordinary violence, the report being heard at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Two colliers were killed, leaving each of them a widow and children to lament their loss.



PARIS EXHIBITION : THE BRITISH MARINE SECTION.



BEN LAWERS AND BEN MOHR, PERTSHIRE, SCOTLAND.—(FROM THE PICTURE BY W. LINTON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.)

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE subject of our Engraving, the Turkish café, is the place with which everybody winds up who has been strolling along the avenue of sphinxes, or looking at the Arab barber, or the filigree jeweller, or paying a visit to the camel-house, or the dens under the Tunisian palace, or has been cooling in the mosque. The Turkish café is a pleasant retreat after all this, for the coffee there is genuine, and, though there is that indescribable, faint, eye-steeping odour which comes from the fumes of the light gold-threaded tobacco of the Moslem, when smoked in narghilehs, and through Syrian cherry-stems, and in clay bowls, and from bottle-shaped hookahs, there is a pleasant dreamy feeling in sitting there, sipping and puffing. Even the fairer visitors now and then put their dainty lips to the thick, clubby amber mouthpieces and take an aromatic whiff; but it cannot be denied that the sweet cool sherbet is more in favour with the ladies than the black, bitter infusion of the Arabian berry, even when it is served in tiny egg-shell cups and fills the room with its pungent aroma.

As a thorough change after these Arabian days' entertainments our readers have already been referred to the marine artillery and engineering; and it would be well to follow up the interesting studies pursued in those departments by a long four hours in the great annex devoted to the English Navy. We shall probably never have such an opportunity in England of seeing how Britannia rules the waves, and has ruled them for ever so many ages; for here are models and sections of every sort of vessel of war in the service, commencing with the Royal Harry period of nearly four centuries ago and coming down to our own time of turrets, iron plating, screws, and patent expanding anchors.

It is a strange contrast when one leaves this marvellous exhibition of modern progress in the art of war, to which so much study and the results of such high civilisation have been devoted, and, strolling into that part of the building occupied by the South American States, marks the few examples of art and commerce exhibited by the people of those vast districts, teeming with natural wealth, and full of unexplored riches, mineral, animal, and vegetable. A few pretty specimens of straw-work, some examples of wood and ornamental furniture, a little curiously-wrought jewellery, and other objects of workmanship in clothing, are the principal objects; and yet there is a strange interest in these departments, especially in the lifelike figures which represent the costumes of countries about which we know so little. It is difficult to believe that there is not a vast future for those wide and fertile lands where there are not mouths enough to eat a tithe of the food that is produced almost without labour.

In speaking of these South American States, however, we need not include Brazil, which lies outside the Banda Orientale, and is a very different country to Paraguay, Uruguay, and the rest. Brazil—with its vast resources in cultivation, its mineral productions, its sugar and coffee plantations, its constant crops of cereals, its vast forests of timber, and its great pasture grounds—combines the advantages of all the other South American States, and Rio Janeiro is representative of the commerce of that quarter of the globe. Even Brazil, however, is not represented in the Exhibition to any very great extent, and, though some of its manufactures are curious and interesting, they resemble those of the neighbouring States in the fact that they remind one of that Indian workmanship which is often neat and ingenious, beyond the productions of machinery, as handicraft generally is, but is almost unalterable and is necessarily only applied to a few common articles of consumption. Perhaps the most illustrative of these South American Courts is the Brazilian furniture section represented in the Illustration, for the court itself is quaintly decorated in the true mystico-Indian manner and many of the objects displayed there are remarkably interesting.

"BEN LAWERS AND BEN MOHR, PERTHSHIRE."

MR. W. LEITCH has been singularly happy in his delineation of the bit of wild mountain scenery which he has chosen for the subject of the picture from which our Engraving is taken. Ben Lawers and Ben Mohr tower in the background of the scene, while in the foreground we have one of those pleasant "glens" which so delightfully intersect and relieve the ruggedness of Scottish mountain scenery. Life, too, is imparted to the landscape by the presence of a herd of those shaggy Highland cattle which constitute a main element in the scanty possessions of the inhabitants of those almost barren wilds. These two mountains stand in about the centre of Perthshire, near Loch Tay, and not far from the village of Kenmore. They are each upwards of 9000 ft. high. Close to Kenmore is the principal entrance to the grounds of Taymouth Castle. The river Tay, which here issues from the loch, is crossed by a bridge, from which there is a beautiful view of the scenery of the district, including the lofty Ben Lawers, and, in the distance, the conical summit of Ben Mohr. Sir Walter Scott, in "The Fair Maid of Perth," thus describes the scenery around Loch Tay:—

"The magnificent bosom of the lake itself is a scene to gaze on with delight. Its noble breadth, with its termination in a full and beautiful run, is rendered yet more picturesque by one of those islets which are often happily situated in Scottish lakes. The ruins upon that isle, now almost shapeless, being overgrown with wood, rose at one time into the towers and pinnacles of a priory, where slumber the remains of Sybilla, daughter of Henry I. of England, and consort of Alexander I. of Scotland. . . . The northern shore presents a more alpine prospect than the southern. Woods and thickets run up the sides of the mountains and disappear among the sinuosities formed by the winding ravines which separate them from each other; but far above these specimens of a tolerable natural soil arise the swart and bare mountains themselves. Some are peaked; some broad-crested; some rocky and precipitous; others of a tamer outline; and the clan of Titans seems to be commanded by their appropriate chieftains—the frowning mountain of Ben Lawers, and the still more lofty eminence of Ben Mohr, rising high above the rest, whose peaks retain a dazzling helmet of snow far into the summer season, and sometimes during the whole year. Yet the borders of this wild and sylvan region, where the mountains descend upon the lake, intimate many traces of human habitations; and huts may be seen, especially on the northern margin of the lake, half hid among the little glens that pour their tributary streams into Loch Tay."

The scenery at and around Kenmore is of the finest and most pleasing description, and includes all the elements of the picturesque—the grandeur of mountain scenery, the beauty and softness of the woodland, and the freshness of the stream and lake. High and rocky mountains, dark-wooded hills, grassy and coped-clad knolls, and exquisite policies, sloping towards the sand-girt margin of a wide extending loch, form a combination of rare occurrence.

THE VINEYARDS IN FRANCE.—The journals of the southern and central departments give favourable accounts of the vineyards. The late heat has stopped the odium, and the grapes are beginning to take colour. The news from Burgundy is good as to what was spared by the frost and hail. In parts of the south a new disease has appeared. The leaf is no longer attacked, but the grape itself. At the moment of ripening, instead of becoming black, the fruit assumes a greyish tint, no longer enlarges, and, instead of drying, rots. The bunch is attacked from below, upwards. When the grape is crushed it emits a disagreeable odour. The stalk soon becomes completely dried up. Several of the cultivators affirm that they have seen a small worm in the grapes affected.

NEW EYE INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Several persons of note in the charitable and scientific world have, we hear, taken steps for establishing an hospital and dispensary for diseases of the eye, including some of those diseases hitherto considered incurable. The system of cure to be pursued at this hospital is that of Herr B. M. Reichel, which is well known and highly esteemed on the Continent, especially on account of its rendering a surgical operation in many cases unnecessary, and even in some cases succeeds where an operation has failed. Another eminent German oculist, of high reputation in this country, Dr. Adelman, is to assist in the superintendence of the institution. The new hospital is chiefly intended for the relief of the poor, who will be treated gratuitously as out-patients. Until the hospital is opened out-patients will be relieved at 8, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park-square, W., on Mondays and Fridays, between the hours of ten and twelve at noon.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE first election after the passing of the Reform Bill has taken place. Stroud, the seat for which was vacated by the retirement of Mr. Poulett Scrope, has been called on to return a member. Now, Stroud always hitherto returned Liberals; but the Conservative leaders here in town thought that possibly Stroud, in gratitude to the Conservative Government for the Radical Reform Bill which it has given to the country, might relent, and return a Conservative; and, to try it, they sent down Mr. Dorrington (once, by-the-way, a clerk in the House of Commons); but Stroud would not listen to the charmer, but stuck to its old principles, and, as usual, returned a Liberal. Stroud, no doubt, argued in this wise:—We wanted a Liberal Reform Bill to enable the country to send more Liberals to Parliament, and shall we set the bad example of sending a Conservative? The Conservative chiefs have all along laid the flattering unction to their souls that, out of gratitude, the boroughs would for a time return Conservatives. This election at Stroud will probably do something to undeceive them. Mr. Dorrington was, as I have said, once a clerk in the House; I may add, he is a relative of Mr. Dorrington, of the well-known firm of Dorrington and Co., Parliamentary agents. Who and what Mr. Winterbotham is I know not.

For many years past there has been occasionally about the House a Mr. Macdonald, agent or representative of the working miners. I believe that he himself has been a miner; but, however that may be, he is in some sort the agent of the miners, and, by his active, intelligent, and persevering advocacy, has done them good service in the way of shortening their time of labour, promoting education amongst them, and rescuing their young children, with or against their consent, from the dreadful slavery of the mines. I have often seen Mr. Macdonald, and have learned much about him from those who know more of him personally than I do; and I have long since come to look upon him as a clever, exceedingly shrewd, and clear-headed man, and have often thought that, if artisans should ever have the power to send representatives to Parliament, he is the man whom the miners ought and would be very likely to send. Well, I learn that at the next general election he means to stand for some mining borough or district, and that it is very likely that he will be returned to Parliament. And I trust he will be. And, further, that every great manufacturing interest—the artisans' interest, I mean, and not the masters'—will send a representative, and not be contented, as they have hitherto been obliged to be, with dilettante representatives like Lord John Manners, Lord Elcho, and others, who, though they talk with such easy assurance, really know nothing about the subjects on which they speak. How can a Lord know anything about the sorrows, and hardships, and requirements of miners? Knowledge of such matters can only be gained by experience. Disraeli has more than once said that Parliament should represent all the classes in the country. Let, then, all the various classes of artisans send each one of its own class to Parliament. There is no want of men. From what I know of Mr. Macdonald, I should say that he, if he should be returned, will prove no disgrace, but a credit, to Parliament. Sheffield, though now so degraded, once had an Ebenezer Elliott working there; and who will say that he was not fit to represent his class? There is no reason to fear that the working classes will swamp the House. This perspective swamping of Parliament was never more than a bugbear—a sort of scarecrow—set up to scare away poachers from the aristocratic manor. My fear is that the artisans will not use their power to get themselves really and truly represented.

I was exceedingly amused on Wednesday by an anecdote I heard in the lobby of the House. A considerable number of people were assembled there to see Black Rod march down to knock at the door of the House, and of course there was some anxiety and impatience manifested. "Is Black Rod on his way?" "When will Black Rod come?" Such were the questions running through the crowd. Well, just before the veritable Black Rod made his appearance, a negro, black as night, but dressed in gentlemanly garb, marched through the doorway into the lobby; whereupon an American, apparently a clergyman, said to a person near him, "Pray, Sir, is that him whom they call Black Rod?" You may think this is too extravagant. But reflect for a minute what possible notion an American could form of that aristocratic antique absurdity which we call Black Rod.

By-the-way, one of our ancient stupidities has this year been silently abolished. You will remember that, though the prorogation of Parliament in the recess was always proclaimed in the Gazette, the ceremony of proroguing it was, nevertheless, always performed, as it was last Wednesday; albeit no Speaker, nor Serjeant-at-Arms, nor members were present. A clerk represented the Speaker; and, to see Black Rod bowing to the clerk, and the clerk bowing to him, with not a soul in the House besides, was one of the absurdest sights that ever mortal saw. Well, this ceremonial is abolished by Act of Parliament, and the proclamation in the Gazette is to be deemed sufficient. I suppose some day we shall get rid of Black Rod himself, and the sooner the better, for he is a very useless personage.

PARIS GOSSIP.

I KNOW it is not my business to talk politics to you; and when they assume, as they usually do, an aspect of gravity, I always wonder how it is people don't burst into a laugh. But politics have really become gossip for the last week—and such gossip! I won't touch Salzburg, except to repeat a shrewd remark recently made, that the surest sign of war are declarations made all round of "an earnest desire" to maintain peace. As for Spain, the *rimbombo* of an insurrectionary movement reaches us, but so confusedly as to remain justly among *casas de España*. But of what more interest to the world are Spanish brawls and fusillades than the battles of the kites and crows?

The chief subject of talk is the Emperor's letter. Some of the comments on it are very funny. It is a modern version of "In the name of the Prophet—Figs!" Since liberty is not the foundation of "the edifice," nor enters in any degree into the superstructure, everybody was fondly hoping—all save the cynics and the sceptics—that the fête of the 15th would witness the crowning which was promised half a year since. Behold, France is to have cross roads! That is the crown and "bright consummate flower" of national life: *chemins vicinaux*. Cross roads would be a capital thing if the country could be endowed with them; but the fact is, it'll have to pay. The amount is a trifle of £36,000,000 sterling, which is not to be saved from present expenditure. Emancipation of the press and freedom of public meeting would cost nothing—except, perhaps, the Government its majority in the Chamber. The *Siecle* has a naïf observation: "After primary and obligatory education," it says, "which is the first great highway of human knowledge, then, certainly, come cross roads!" The Imperial letter is what is vulgarly termed a "sell."

I have mentioned freedom of the press. A few days back the editors of the Paris papers were summoned into the presence of the Imperial Procureur-Général, who read to them in a pompous style, described as not unlike that of Lord Westbury, an intimation to desist from discussing the Emperor's responsibility under the Constitution. On finishing, he bowed as if to bow them out, when Emile Girardin, without stirring, quietly replied, "Very well; I will continue to discuss the Mexican expedition;" and this is just the question about which the whole controversy rises and has turned.

But I do not think Napoleon III. is answerable for half that is done wrong. I daresay you'll have a sketch of the magnificent new opera just uncovered in the Boulevard des Capucines. It is now nearly three years and a half since the Emperor wrote a letter to M. Hausmann directing the construction of this new Temple of the Muses, and, at the same time, of an Hôtel Dieu—that touchingly-poetic name the French have for a public hospital. In this letter he said:—"I have it much at heart that the Monument of Pleasure should not be finished before the Asylum of Misfortune." Such a feeling did him honour; but what is the fact? Here is the

magnificent and elaborately-decorated Monument almost crowned; when I went the other day to look for the Asylum I had to peer into the open diggings to descry the foundations, scarcely yet laid.

On Tuesday the prizes were awarded to the successful artists at this year's exhibition of the Fine Arts. It contained no works of striking merit. The productions of the Academy's pupils sent from Rome were exhibited on Sunday, and one could not help feeling a pang of regret at so many young men wasting their time and their energies upon nothing. Not one indication of original fancy or freedom among them all; and as for the whole of the productions, they would not fetch a fifty-pound note at public sale. A similar worse than mediocrity is observable in the pupils of the Conservatoire de Musique; proofs that artists cannot be made after a pattern. When the 10,000 schoolmasters of France are brought to Paris to instruct their minds in the Exhibition, they are all to be revellés out of bed at seven in the morning, and tattooed into it at ten at night; for, look you, this is a people that is enregimented.

M. Jules Favre, the most distinguished orator at the French Bar, and amongst the greatest in the Chamber, is about to visit London, where, it is said, he is to meet M. Thiers and some other eminent persons of the Orleanist party.

Marshal Bazaine is engaged in writing a full narrative of the events in Mexico, with all the justificatory documents appended; but this must be published *cum privilegio*.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—The death of the Duke of Northumberland occurred on Wednesday morning, at Alnwick Castle, his ancestral seat in Northumberland. The deceased nobleman, who had only recently arrived at the ancient seat of the Percys, was taken suddenly ill in the early part of last week. The nature of the attack fully satisfied his medical attendants that the venerable peer was at last succumbing to extreme age. In consequence, the whole of his family were summoned to Alnwick Castle, and were present at his death. The late Right Hon. George Percy, fifth Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl of Beverley, in the county of York, Earl and Baron Percy, Baron Lucy, Baron Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, Latimer, Warkworth, and Lovaine, of Alnwick, Northumberland, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, second son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, by his wife, Isabella Susanah, second daughter of Mr. Peter Burrell, and sister of Peter, first Lord Gwydyr. The late Duke was born on June 22, 1778, and married, on June 22, 1801, Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the Hon. James Archibald Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, second son of John, third Earl of Bute, and sister of James, first Baron Wharfedale, by whom, who died on Jan. 30, 1848, he leaves surviving issue Lady Louisa, born Sept. 26, 1802; Algernon George, Earl Percy (now Duke of Northumberland), born May 2, 1810, and who married, May 26, 1845, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, of Albury Park, Surrey; Lord Joceline William, born July 17, 1811, and married, Aug. 8, 1848, Margaret, only daughter of Sir David Davidson, and widow of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant; Lady Margaret, born May 16, 1813, and married, Sept. 23, 1841, Lord Hatherton; and Major-General the Hon. Henry Hugh Mansvers, born Aug. 22, 1817. The deceased Duke succeeded his father as Earl of Beverley in October, 1830, and succeeded to the dukedom of Northumberland on the death of his cousin, Algernon Percy, fourth Duke, Feb. 12, 1865. The Duke, as far back as 1804, was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1807 was appointed a Commissioner for Indian Affairs. In 1842 he was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, which office he held up to the dissolution of Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1846, and consequent on his appointment, was made a Privy Councillor. His Grace was Constable of Launceston Castle. Previously to his accession to the earldom of Beverley he sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Beeralston, one of the boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832. The deceased succeeded in the dukedom and family honours by his eldest son, Algernon George Earl Percy, above mentioned. The present Duke was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and represented the northern division of Northumberland (as Lord Lovaine) from July, 1852, till July, 1865. He was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in March, 1856, and subsequently, from February to June, 1859, was Vice-President of the Board of Trade, on receiving which appointment he was made a Privy Councillor. He had formerly been in the Grenadier Guards. His Grace is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Northumberland, and was, in 1862, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Northumberland Militia.

LORD DUNKELLIN, M.P.—Lord Dunkellin, M.P. for Galway, died on the morning of the 16th inst., at the residence of his father the Marquis of Clanricarde, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Lord Dunkellin had long been in ill-health, but it was only for the last few days that he was known to be in danger. He was the eldest son of the Marquis of Clanricarde by the Hon. Harriet Canning, only daughter of the late Right Hon. George Canning, the distinguished statesman. He was born July 12, 1827, and had, therefore, just entered his forty-first year. In March, 1846, he entered the army as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards. He served with his regiment in the Crimean campaign of 1854, and was present at the Battle of the Alma and the siege of Sebastopol, where he was taken prisoner in front of the trenches before daylight on the morning of Oct. 22. By command of the Emperor Nicholas, Lord Dunkellin was removed to St. Petersburg, and was liberated before the termination of the war, his father, Lord Clanricarde, being well known to the Emperor from having been several years British Ambassador at the Imperial Court. From 1846 to 1862 Lord Dunkellin was aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in January, 1853, was appointed State Steward of the Lord Lieutenant's household. In 1856 he proceeded to Calcutta to fill the appointment of Military Secretary to his uncle, Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India. During his sojourn in India he served as a volunteer on the Staff of General Sir James Outram during the Persian expedition of 1856-7. On his return to England in 1857 he was elected member for Galway, which borough he had unsuccessfully contested in 1852, and at the last general election, in 1865, he was elected for the county of Galway. Lord Dunkellin's course in Parliament was remarkable for one extraordinary achievement. In Committee on Lord Russell's measure of Parliamentary Reform in June, 1866, he moved his memorable amendment to clause 3, providing that the rating instead of the rental value should be considered in estimating the amount required for the franchise, which he carried by a majority of eleven against the Government. The result of this division was the resignation of the Russell Government. Lord Dunkellin was unmarried, and his brother, Lord Hubert de Burg a Canning, is now heir to the title and estates of the Marquis of Clanricarde. In his regiment, in Parliament, in Ireland, in India, and in general society Lord Dunkellin was universally popular; his abilities were far above the average, and, being embellished by a ready wit and keen sense of humour, would probably have led him to high distinction had not his career been crippled and ultimately cut short by constant ill-health.

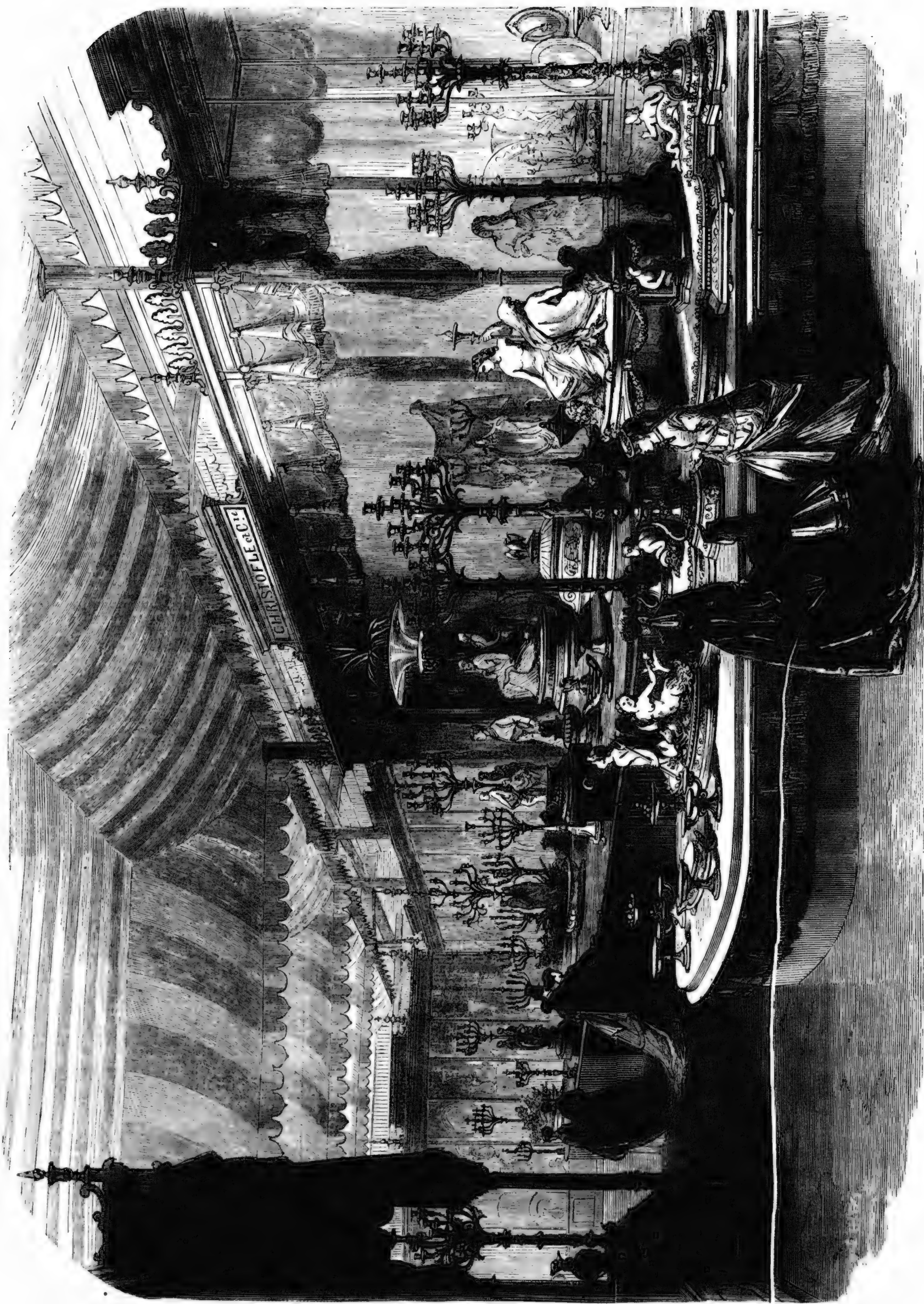
LORD POLWARTH.—After an illness of some duration, which came upon him suddenly, and was of a paralytic nature, Lord Polwarth died at Merton House on Friday week, in his sixty-seventh year. For nearly a quarter of a century Lord Polwarth had been one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and for twenty years Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire. Of course he was a staunch Conservative, but he never held office, except as a Lord in Waiting, of which post he had three separate tenures. He was an Elder in the Established Church, and was several times a member of the General Assembly. He was one of the Royal Commissioners on Education in Scotland, who lately made so important a report; but he dissented from his colleagues on one or two points. As "Scott of Harden" he was head of the Scotch. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Walter, known as Master of Polwarth, who is in his twenty-ninth year.

CAPTAIN CRESSWELL, R.N.—The death is announced of this gallant officer, who attained some celebrity in 1853 in connection with Arctic exploration. On his return to his native town (Lynn, Norfolk), Captain (then Lieutenant) Cresswell was entertained at a public dinner, at which the late Admiral Sir E. Parry emphatically declared that he was the first person who had traversed the long-attempted North-West Passage. Captain Cresswell subsequently sailed for China, where his health failed, from the extreme change of climate, and he has now passed away at the early age of thirty-nine.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO LORD CLYDE.—A favourable site for the national monument to Lord Clyde has at last, after many delays and disappointments, been fixed upon, and the monument itself is in a fair way to completion, more than half of it being already erected. The site is in Carlton-gardens, opposite the monument recently erected to Sir John Franklin, the Arctic navigator. The design includes a full-length figure of the late General and a large figure of a lion, both in bronze, the work of Baron Marochetti. These portions of the monument have, it is understood, long been finished, and only await the completion of the pedestal to be hoisted to their proper positions. It is anticipated that the monument will be finished in the course of a few weeks.

FORESTERS' FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The annual gathering of the Ancient Order of Foresters at the Crystal Palace took place on Tuesday. Notwithstanding the heavy thunderstorm which lasted until daybreak, and the lowering character of the weather in the morning, the attendance was larger than had ever been previously known at this anniversary, nearly 60,000 visitors being present. As the day advanced and the sun broke through the clouds, the scene in the beautiful grounds of the palace was highly picturesque. The peculiar costumes of many of the fraternity added much to the interest with which the uninitiated visitor regarded the proceedings. Notwithstanding the general merriment, the strictest order and decorum prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the general happiness or to cast a slur upon the high reputation of this vast association.

DRILLING THE POLICE.—On Saturday last a large body of police were marched to the Wellington barracks, and there subjected to three hours' skeleton battalion drill by one of the assistant commissioners. The nature of this exercise was such as to cause one man to be taken from the ground in a fainting state by his comrades and to produce the most exhausting effect upon several others. Immediately after the drill the men had to resume their ordinary eight hours' duty.



PARIS EXHIBITION; THE BRAZILIAN FURNITURE COURT.—SEE PAGE 122.

SKETCHES IN LONDON.

NO. 2.—ABOUT 'CHANGE.

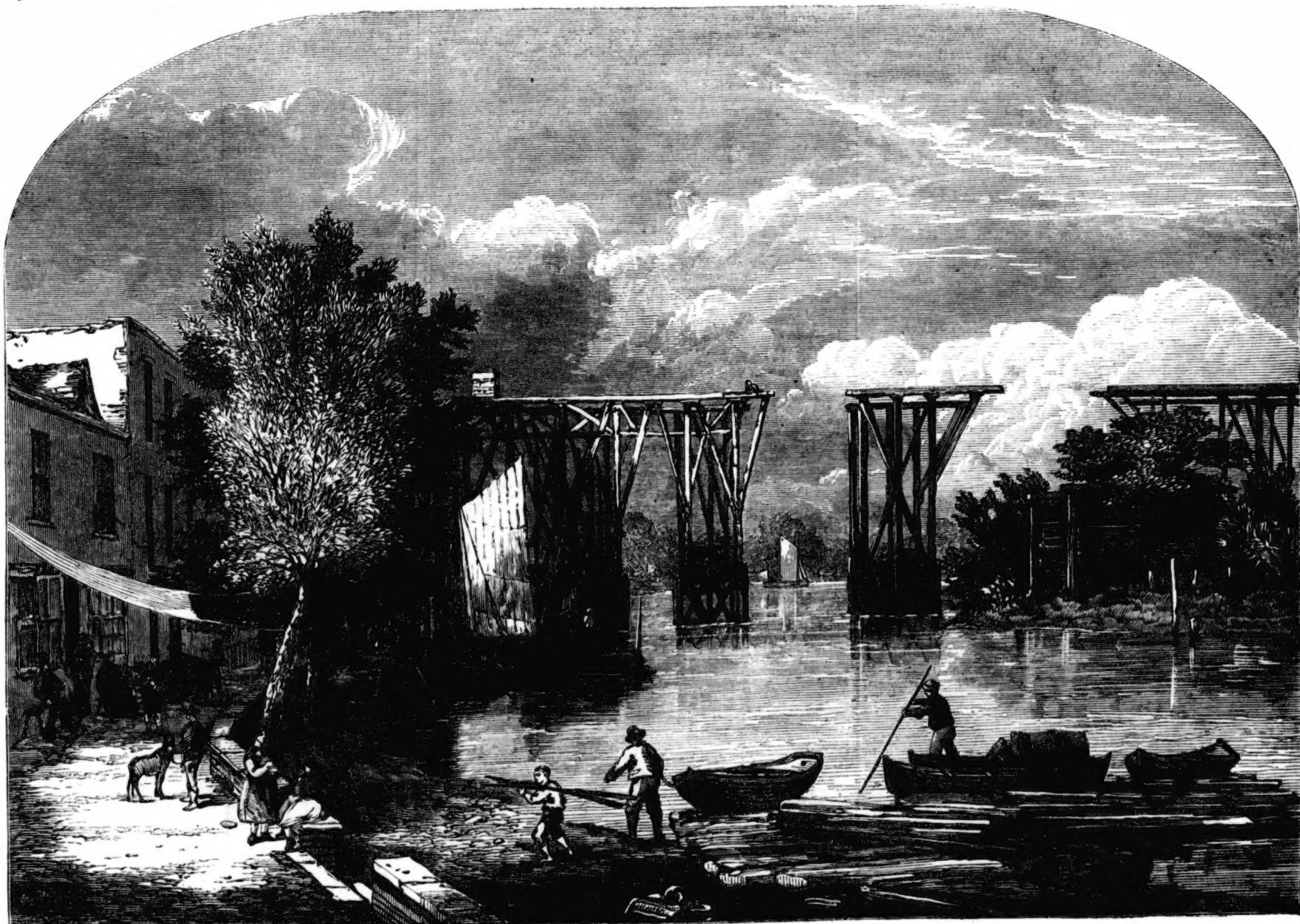
"A REGULAR City man" is the term used to express a very definite idea not unconnected with certain supposed manners and customs peculiar to "office hours" and the vicinity of Lombard-street. Most people have a sort of standard by which they determine their model of what a City man should be; and, indeed, there are about most of the habits of the great money-making mart certain indications by which they may at once be distinguished from "swells" who know nothing east of Temple Bar except the railway station in Shoreditch. There are some merchants and bankers who, as it were, never take off their kid gloves to do business; and there are still more who leave business behind them when they step into their neat broughams at half-past four in the afternoon—men of spotless exterior, of unexceptionable linen, moderate jewellery, and faultless tailoring; and yet, little as they think so, they are to be identified by an imperceptible something, by which the acute observer separates them from their aristocratic associates, even as they stand on the steps of their club or pass to their stall at the opera. They may wear moustaches, cultivate the utmost efflorescence of whisker, carefully avoid the slightest tinge of commercial slang, deny any knowledge of the operation of those mysterious "contangoes" of which we are constantly hearing in relation to the money market, and yet, in the very exuberance of their disguise, in the too pronounced assumption of an unbusiness-like exterior, in a stud or button, the dangle of a watch-guard, the over-newness of a hat, the one defect of colour in a necktie, the set of a false collar, the unconscious pursing of a lip, the untimely adoption of a summer waistcoat—nay, in the very plainness and neatness which avoids all peculiarity of detail;—in the too scrupulous quietude of costume, in the studied serenity of manner, in the way of looking at a watch, or of opening a purse, or of paying a cab-fare, or ordering a waiter, they may betray that they are only, after all, a variety—a highly-bred, a naturally-selected variety, if you will, but still a variety of the commercial species. There is only one description of City man



SKETCHES IN LONDON: ABOUT 'CHANGE.

who ceases to be identified with his professed avocation, and he belongs to a special class—the commercial-scientific. Only those few individuals who, besides successfully conducting negotiations on 'Change, are capable of following the course of an experiment and have attained some reputation as savans, lose the nameless air and manner by adopting those which are more subtle and yet equally decided. It is not that they love commerce less, but science more, and have learned that the two pursuits need not be inconsistent; the man who loves not business less, but fashion or clubs, West-End dinner-parties and the opera more, must soon give up business. He cannot take Verdi, and Strasburg paté, and scented note-paper to the office; but few men can forbear taking a slight *souper* of the office into the salon or the conservatory.

It is wonderfully interesting to watch the varieties of the commercial species, and to become acquainted with their haunts and habits. Many a poor fellow, who was at one time "in with the swim" and had dreams of a snug little villa at Dulwich, Henley, or Roehampton, watches them with keen pangs of heart-sickness and not unnatural envy. There used to be a sort of refectory cellar under the Auction Mart, which was a place to make a thoughtful man sad in the days before the Auction Mart was pulled down, and when the first great notion of building gigantic blocks of offices was not yet realised. There was a dining-room above, where hot joints were dispensed, along with celebrated brown sherry, from one to four; and down a short flight of stone steps lay a kind of tap-room, where warm porter, biscuits, strong cheese, and those peculiar sandwiches which are as salt and sawdust in the fastidious mouth, found purchasers in copper currency. It was curious to note that an aristocracy existed even there, and that the man who had three-halfpence would order his porter in a glass, though the more homely pewter half-pint held more for the money. They were strange people who congregated there; but most of them had been great men of business in their time, if their stories were to be believed. There were always half a dozen men there who could talk of "bulling" and "bearing," and



WORKS AT THE RAILWAY BRIDGE NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION OVER THE THAMES AT STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN.

could teach you the whole art and mystery of "rigging the market," and of dealing in those before-named "contingents," men who were "at the top of the tree once, Sir," and amongst the best known in the share market. Give but the word—and a commission (pre-paid, mind you; because business is business, after all)—and they would get you up a company in no time, appearing next day, perhaps, in a full-blown suit of spotless attire in place of that dreadful-genteel poverty livery of buttonless black, with red-rusty shoulders and shining knees and elbows. As it was, just pay for a pint—warm, with a little ginger—and listen to them while they read extracts from those greasy, tattered letters that they carried in their limp, napless hats, amidst stumpy quill pens and crumbs of biscuit and cheese rind; and you would learn how, if it hadn't been for the unprincipled conduct of a certain millionaire, these persons would have been riding in their carriages, as some of them did "did once, by George!" and not having to wait there on a chance of something turning up. Nothing but capital was wanted, and they could get back every penny. They'd bought experience dearly enough, by George! but now, if only somebody would stand behind them and let them go in and win on the principle of a handsome percentage. Ah! Meanwhile, perhaps you wouldn't mind paying for another half-pint of porter.

What has become of these men?—have they vanished altogether, now that their once familiar lair has been pulled down, or rather uprooted? Have they gone, like shadows of the streets, to the land of shades and silence? Speaking of "shades," what strange places were those dim, draughty basements where the City men retired to drink old port, in company with a bag of filberts or walnuts, and the run of the salt-cellar! They have not died out even yet; but there are more cigars and fewer walnuts than there used to be. One of them, in an obscure lane running riverwards, has even introduced stacks of Broseley pipes and Virginia shag; but it is not here that the true City men congregate. It is frequented by provincials mostly—men who, finding one place to which they may retire from the heat and roar of the big city when they are upon business, continue firm in their allegiance. These are the sort of men who support the dingy, frowzy, old family hotels and lodging-houses that one sees in remote byways; but nobody would mistake them for "City men." In fact, since the destruction of the old Fleece Tavern, under the pretence of widening Threadneedle-street, the abolition of the verdure of Aldermans'-walk, and the emigration of Mr. Bannister to Prudent-passage, the manner of eating and drinking has changed. The old banker and capitalist who once carried his chump-chop in the pocket of his flapped tailed-coat to be cooked on Betsy's gridiron, has since been seen eating his elevenpennorth at Izant's, in Bucklersbury; and while scores of otherwise promising young cadets from Mincing-lane have fallen into the evil habit of lurching off buttered rolls, buns, and coffee at the pastrycook's, the dining interest is divided between the few remaining chop-houses of the old sanded floor and wooden partition pattern, where you see your steak grizzling on the grill; the cozy taverns where plain British joints are ameliorated by "entrées" and queer half French, half German restaurants, where there is always a smell of some sauce, and the glazed dinner rolls are spotted with caraway seeds. There are a score or two of grave, solid, self-contained men, distinguished chiefly in the interest of tallow, oil and colonial brokerage, who have secret and never-to-be-disclosed haunts in queer out-of-the-way nooks and corners; places upon which one may stumble after having lost one's-self in a maze of courts. Here they lunch with sedate satisfaction, and in moderate expectation of a six o'clock dinner at Brixton or Sydenham Hill. Others again—elderly, placid old gentlemen, with sleek white hair and under-waistcoats, keep abernethy biscuits and a bottle of dry sherry in an office closet, and may be seen munching as they trot away to keep their appointments. Very different are both these from the sharp, restless, exigent person who "gets a snack somewhere, but never dines more than once a week," a fact illustrated by redness of the nose and an impaired digestion; and to the broad, smart, florid gentleman who strolls on to 'Change, with his hat on one side and his hands in his pockets, after salmon and peas, with roast haunch of mutton to follow, in Mincing-lane, where he has been selling stick lac gum, animal, cochineal, elephants' teeth, coffee, rags, or sugar all the morning. He has a wonderful way of doing business, this variety of City man; does it, so to speak, jauntily. But his good-humoured florid face is his fortune, and he can chaff a reluctant buyer or raise a fire of bids over a doubtful lot better than his anxious, bald-headed, suppressed, and withered partner, who is said to have found all the money. Both these men will become great capitalists, probably; for there are two ways of making money—by laborious prudence, painful deliberation, patience, accumulation, and what may be called eager caution; and by open-eyed nonchalance, lively promptitude, and a calculating indifference which has learnt, by quick eyesight and a sort of commercial legerdemain, to play with those edge-tools called bonds, securities, acceptances, and what not, just as a conjuror will play with knives and set them spinning half a dozen together, to be deftly caught when they become due and threaten life or limb. Very wonderful are the ways of these great men of business, and their faces are not always open books which may be read by the philosophic loungeur. Nothing, perhaps, but a private and intimate acquaintance with the beards of the Royal Exchange, "the House," the Bank of England, the commercial sale-rooms, and the corn market, with a select addition of officials from the Baltic, the Jerusalem, and the merchant's room at Lloyd's, would furnish biographies of City men or chronicle the romance of the big building in Cornhill.

RAILWAY BRIDGE, STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN.

A SHORT line of railways is now in course of construction, intended to connect the Richmond branch of the London and South-Western Railway with the North-Western and South-Western junction line at Acton, and with the Hammersmith and Kensington stations of the Metropolitan Railway. The works are progressing rapidly, and, when finished, this line will form a link in the great railway system by which the metropolis will ere long be completely intersected. The line will cross the Thames, by an iron bridge, at Strand-on-the-Green, between Chiswick and Brentford, about half a mile below Kew Bridge. Our Engraving represents this bridge in course of construction.

GEORGENSTADT, a small town in the Erzgebirge, Bavaria, was completely burnt down, on Tuesday, in two hours and a half.

A YANKEE LAWYER, who was pleading the cause of a little boy, took him up in his arms, and held him up to the jury suffused in tears. This had a great effect until the opposite lawyer asked the boy, "What makes you cry?" "He's pinching me," said the boy.

PRESERVED IN ICE.—About 40,000 lb. of fossil ivory—that is to say, the tusks of at least a hundred mammoths—are bartered for every year in New Siberia. As many as ten tusks to have been found lying together in the "Tundra," weighing from 150 lb. to 300 lb. each. Notwithstanding the enormous amount already carried away, the stores of fossil ivory do not appear to diminish. In many places near the mouths of the great rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean the bones and tusks of these antediluvian pachyderms lie scattered about like the relics of a ploughed-up battle field. Entire mammoths have occasionally been discovered, not only with the skin—which was protected by a double covering of hair and wool—entire, but with the fleshy portions of the body in such a state of preservation that they have afforded food to dogs and wild beasts. The mammoths appear to have been suddenly enveloped in ice or to have sunk into mud which was on the point of congealing, and which, before the process of decay could commence, froze around the bodies and preserved them in the condition in which they perished. It is thus that they are occasionally found when a landslide occurs in the frozen soil of the Siberian coast, which never thaws, even during the greatest heat of summer, to a depth of more than 2 ft.; and in this way, within a period of a century and a half, five or six of these curious corpses have come to light from their icy graves. A very perfect specimen of the mammoth in this state was discovered in the autumn of 1865, near the mouth of the Jenisei. An expedition was dispatched to the spot by the Imperial Academy of Sciences last summer, and Mr. Lunley, her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, states that it is considered that the result of the expedition will disclose some interesting facts in the natural history of a former creation.

CONCERTS.

THIS would be the dead season of the musical year but for the species of life with which it is now being animated by Mr. J. Russell, through a series of what used formerly to be called "Promenade Concerts." Mr. Russell has engaged an excellent orchestra of something less than one hundred players. The conductor is Signor Bottesini, the distinguished, and, indeed, unrivalled contrabassist, who formerly officiated for some years as chef d'orchestre at the Théâtre Italien in Paris. But dance-music has always formed an especial feature at concerts of the kind under notice; and Mr. Russell has secured the services of Herr Johann Strauss for the dance-music alone. In the composition of waltzes the late Strauss showed himself much what Chopin did in the composition of mazurkas; and it has struck Mr. Russell, naturally enough, that the actual representative of the Strauss family—who has followed to some extent in the footsteps of his father—is the proper man to conduct the class of works in the composition and execution of which his father excelled. The Johann Strauss of the present day has inherited much of his parent's peculiar talent as a conductor, and, like his father, not only conducts but leads the orchestra, teaching the players by example to give to his dance tunes the particular expression, emphasis, and hurrying and delaying of time which they seem to him to demand. The operatic selection, which forms, perhaps, the principal feature in these entertainments, is from "Romeo and Juliet." It is an admirable orchestral fantasia, marked by the constructive skill and the thorough good taste of Signor Bottesini, the arranger. Among the other orchestral pieces that have been given may be mentioned the spirited "Tannhäuser March" and Rossini's brilliant overture to the "Gazza Ladra." The instrumental solos are contributed by M. Welbi, a pianist, who plays a left-handed fantasia on "Home, sweet Home!" Mr. B. Levey, a violinist, who has been heard in Ernst's "Elegy" (accompanied on the pianoforte by Mme. Rous), and in a fantasia of his own composition on nautical airs; and the clever little Master Bonnay, who performs with great success on the xylophone. The singers are Mdle. Sarolta and Mdle. Eracilo. To judge from the large attendance and from the favourable manner in which all the principal pieces are received, these concerts ought to prove very successful.

Thursday, the 22nd, was announced as a "classical night," the music performed that evening being chiefly selected from the words of Mendelssohn.

MR. BRIGHT AND MR. MILL ON THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE REFORM LEAGUE.

THE following letters have recently been received by Mr. E. Beales, the president of the Reform League, in reply to the announcement that the league would use its organisation, consisting of 430 branches, for the purposes of registration, educating the people in the use of the vote, and promoting the return to the next Parliament of members pledged to advanced Liberal principles:—

My dear Mr. Beales,—I am glad to see that it is not intended to discontinue the organisation and labours of the Reform League, although so great a step has been gained in the extension of the suffrage. On that branch of the question of Reform I presume you will not feel it necessary now to agitate further, so far as the boroughs are concerned.

But the concession of a wide franchise is most incomplete so long as the security of the ballot is denied. As a machinery for conducting elections without disorder, the arrangement of the ballot is perfect, and, if on that ground only, it should be adopted. But there is a higher ground on which all Reformers should insist upon it. The more wide the suffrage, the more there are men in humble circumstances who are admitted to the exercise of political rights, the more clearly is it necessary that the shelter of the ballot should be granted. I am confident it would lessen expenses at elections, greatly diminish corruption, and destroy the odious system of intimidation which now so extensively prevails, and that it would make the House of Commons a more complete representation of the opinions and wishes of the electoral body. I have a very strong conviction on this subject; and I hope all our friends throughout the country will accept the ballot as the next great question for which, in connection with Parliamentary Reform, they ought to contend. Without this safeguard there can be no escape from corruption and oppression at elections, and our political contests will still remain what they now are, a discredit to us as a free and intelligent people. If the Reform League and Reform Union will make the ballot their next work, they must soon succeed. I need not tell you that I shall heartily join them in their labours for this great end. I hope the friends of the ballot—those who care for freedom and morality in the working of our representative system—will provide the useful funds to enable you to move on with an increasing force to a complete success.

Believe me, always sincerely yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Edmond Beales, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.

Blackheath Park.

Dear Sir,—I have already, by sending a subscription, given in my adhesion to the determination of the Reform League to employ its organisation in promoting the registration of the Liberals who will become entitled to the suffrage under the new Reform Act. With regard to the further object of promoting the election of candidates professing advanced Liberal principles, I should be glad, if, not only the Reform League, but all the other organisations of Reformers throughout the country, would keep themselves in existence for that purpose. There will be ample work for all of them, and I can only hope that they will not confine their support to candidates who adhere to their own particular programme, but will extend it to advanced Liberals of all shades, a close union of whom among themselves was never more needed than it will be at the first general election under the new Act.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

J. S. MILL.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM CRAWSHAY.—By the terms of his will Mr. William Crawshaw's vast property is to be divided as follows:—All the property in South Wales, including the Cyfarthfa Works, to Mr. Robert Thomson Crawshaw; the Forest of Dean property to Mr. Henry Crawshaw; and annuities to Mr. Francis Crawshaw and others. Mrs. Crawshaw retains Caversham Park and an annuity for life. At her death the estate goes to Miss Baby Crawshaw, and at her death to Mr. William Crawshaw, jun. The property in South Wales is estimated at from one and a half to two millions.

SOLDIERS AND THE HARVEST.—The following general order has been issued by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—"Aug. 10.—Harvesting (home stations only).—There will be no objection on the part of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to commanding officers permitting a certain number of men to assist in the harvest, on being applied to for such assistance, provided that the employment of the population is not thereby interfered with.—By command, W. PAULET, A.G."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—It must have appeared extraordinary to those who have watched the condition of the submarine telegraphic lines connecting Europe with America, that while the 1865 cable, which was picked up from the depths of the ocean after it was thought it had been irretrievably lost, has since its junction with America remained intact, that of 1866 has been ruptured twice. The explanation of this is, however, exceedingly simple. It appears that when the shore-end of the 1866 cable was being laid from the Great Eastern the vessel was in a fog, and unfortunately this part of the line was laid over a shoal patch, about forty fathoms in depth, so that the icebergs which so constantly occur in that region, reaching, as they often do, to the bottom, cut the cable. The wire has been completely repaired, but it has been resolved upon to raise the shore-end of it as soon as possible from its present bed and remove it to a deeper channel. Meanwhile, with a view to more perfect communication between Europe and the United States, the ship Chiltern, which had been commissioned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, has sailed with the telegraphic wires, which are to be laid from Placentia, in Newfoundland, to the island of St. Pierre, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She carries 320 miles of wire, which is packed in new water-tight tanks. There is no doubt that until perfect telegraphic communication is established between Europe and the United States in such a manner as to avoid adopting the assistance of the land lines in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, correspondence will be subjected to the interruptions by which it has so often retarded during the past year. With a view, however, to temporarily remedying the evil, it is contemplated to establish throughout Nova Scotia a series of land lines from Sydney, via Halifax, to the United States and Canada; should these fail during the winter, and there is no doubt that they will have to bear the brunt of snowstorms and sustain the weight of superincumbent ice, it will become absolutely necessary to lay submarine lines between Halifax and Boston in 1868. A Franco-American Company is, we understand, in course of formation, with the object of laying a submarine cable from Ushant to Boston, so that it will be advisable for us to take such measures as will obviate the necessity of availing ourselves of the new projected line. This is not a subject, however, in which Englishmen alone are interested, the whole world will doubtless have more or less anxiety for its success.

THE CUSTOMS REPORT (1867).

No more satisfactory proof of the remarkable vitality and elasticity of the resources of our country is needed beyond that furnished by the eleventh report of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, recently issued. Many events occurred during 1866 to make us anxious about the results of imports and exports during the year, and foremost amongst them may be named the Continental war, the Irish insurrection, the deficient harvest, a monetary crisis, an almost unparalleled epidemic disease decimating our cattle, and the cholera pest thinning our own ranks very seriously; but notwithstanding these occurrences the total values of the exports of British and Irish produce show an increase of £23,000,000, and the values of imports in 1866 exceeded those of 1865 by no less than £24,000,000; indeed we are told that on nearly every article of general consumption liable to duty there has been a considerable rise in the quantities consumed, and the result produced on the financial returns of the department of the Customs has been (in spite of reductions made in duties of late years) to bring up the receipts from £21,799,972 to £21,996,351, showing an increase of £196,379. The principal increase as regards exports has been in the articles of cotton, yarn, woollen, iron and steel, and linen manufacture, and in coal, hardware and cutlery, and haberdashery. The exports of machinery, wrought copper and tin, silk manufactures, and British spirits have decreased in 1866, as compared with 1865. The United States has taken the largest share of our exports in 1866, and with surprising alacrity. Cotton goods, for instance, which were sent over to America on an average of between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 yards in 1863-4-5, amounted in quantity to 23,000,000 yards in December, 1865, 19,000,000 yards in January and February, and 15,000,000 yards in March, 1866; and so with other articles, such as iron and steel. The Commissioners observe that "the result of this vast increase in our trade with the United States has been to restore the value of our exports in this country to a position not only equal but superior to that they occupied before the American war began." It is gratifying to note also that the French exports, which had fallen off in previous years, again augmented during 1866, so as nearly to reach the amount of 1861, the year directly following the conclusion of the commercial treaty between the two countries, and to double that of 1860, the year before the treaty took place. The British possessions in general have shared in the increase. On the other hand, a decrease has been observed in regard to foreign and colonial exports, owing in part to the renewed employment of the shipping of the United States in trade with China and the importation of tea and coffee direct from the latter place to America. Taking, however, the whole exports together, there is an increase in their total value in 1866 of £20,000,000, or 9 per cent. Turning, then, to imports, it is to be observed that the increase in 1866 over 1865 from foreign countries was 12½ per cent, the decrease from British possessions nearly 1 per cent, the increase on the total imports nearly 9 per cent. The report says:—"With the whole of this vast increase of more than £24,000,000 the United States may be credited, and thus the anticipations made in our last report, when speaking of the close approximation of the values of the exports to imports from the United States in 1865—viz., that a very considerable increase would be found in the imports from that country in 1866—we find to have been completely fulfilled." In fact, the imports from the United States have more than doubled those of 1865, and nearly equalled those in 1861, the year before the American war. In 1866 the Southern States sent us sixty-five times the amount received in 1864. Cotton, oil, and wheat-meal have increased; and wheat, on the other hand, seriously decreased. With regard to France, the imports show a rise of 17 per cent (as against 29 per cent exports). The supply from Australia, principally in wool, has increased £1,200,000. The cotton of Egypt has diminished in amount. With regard to varying quantities of articles imported, it is to be observed that cotton shows an increase of 41 per cent (in quantities) as compared with 17 per cent in values. The total amount imported in 1866—viz., 12,295,803 cwt.—is the largest ever brought into this country, with one exception—viz., that of 1860, just before the American war. The cotton-producing countries, other than the United States, increased the supply from 4,000,000 cwt. in 1861 to more than 7,500,000 cwt. in 1866. Our deficient harvest brought us a large amount of foreign corn and flour from France, Russia, and the House Towns; especially, the amount of Indian corn doubled itself. It is curious to note that the amount of rum imported increased 11 and that of brandy 80 per cent in 1866. The amount of tea brought into the country in the same year exhibits a large increase, and as to wine one million more gallons were sent us in 1866 than in 1865. The percentage of increase as regards French wines was 25, that of Spain only 9 per cent, whilst there was an actual falling off of Portuguese wines to the extent of 5 per cent. In 1866, for the first time, France outstripped Portugal in the amount of supply in wines, though this does not imply that the decrease in the importation signifies a corresponding diminution in consumption. In reference to the falling off in the amount of tobacco from America, the Commissioners observe that, "looking to the very extraordinary import from the United States in 1865, which exceeded the largest supply sent to us even before the war began, we are of opinion that the very first opportunity afforded by the conclusion of the war must have been taken to ship all available tobacco, belonging, perhaps, to many previous crops, and that the entire disorganisation of labour, and consequent diminution of the crops that can be grown or gathered in Kentucky and Virginia, have now seriously affected, and will probably continue till matters are more settled to affect, the supply." The supplementary supply from other countries has increased. When we turn to home consumption, a very satisfactory account may be given, for the consuming power of the people for dutiable articles is in nowise affected. The consumption of spirits has increased 16 in 1866, as against 7 per cent in 1865, tobacco from 2 to 5, and wine 5 to 10 per cent, whilst that of tea has steadily risen. The effect of legislation has been beneficial; for, though duties have been remitted, the gross receipts on articles thereby affected have increased. In regard to the importation of cattle, it is to be noticed that in 1866 there was a falling off in the number of imported animals of 134,895 head; but the decrease was in calves, pigs, and sheep, whilst oxen, bulls, and cows have, notwithstanding the action of the cattle-plague restrictive legislation, increased 12½ per cent, and France has furnished us with the greatest portion. Smuggling has been confined, we are informed, during the last year to attempts, by seamen and passengers, to conceal tobacco and spirits in small quantities. Appended to the report is that of Dr. Dickson, the medical inspector of the Customs, and it is said to be more than usually interesting. Dr. Dickson's account of the singular immunity enjoyed by the officers under his charge from attacks of cholera, which was raging in 1866 in the very quarter of the town (Tower Hamlets) in which so many of them reside, will well repay perusal, and we have no doubt that he rightly attributes their almost entire escape, and that of their families (only one death having occurred in the whole force, and but four in a community of 5000 persons), to the superior cleanliness and comfort of their dwellings over those surrounding them, to the fact that the men are trained in habits of discipline and regularity, and to the access they freely enjoy to medicine and good medical advice as soon as the first incipient symptoms of this or any other malady make their appearance. The general result of the various statistical tables prepared by Dr. Dickson presents us with as nearly as possible the same account of the sanitary state of the department as that furnished last year.

The death-rate has been swelled by the one case of cholera and three of typhus or typhoid fever, which must be considered as exceptional. It does not, however, even now come up to the average annual rate of mortality for the last nine years, which, as stated in the last report, is 11·4 per 1000.

THE OPERATIONS OF OPENING THE OAKS COLLIERY has been suspended, as the men have got close to the bottom, and nothing further can be done until there is a meeting of the mining engineers to decide upon what course will have to be adopted in entering the workings.

LAW AND CRIME.

The case of "Hand and Wife v. the Midland Railway Company" curiously exemplifies how justice may be baffled by an astute counsel. Mrs. Hand, wife of a farmer near Bristol, was a sufferer by a railway accident. The company sent their surgeon, Dr. Day, to visit the patient. He told her that she would "soon be well," and, on the part of the company, offered her £200 and the expenses of her medical attendant (£11) in satisfaction of her claim upon the company. The poor woman was then in great suffering. The symptoms described in the evidence indicate permanent injury of the spinal cord, at the base of the brain. From a woman of business the plaintiff became a helpless invalid, with the certainty of impending paralysis. A receipt was taken by Dr. Day on behalf of the company, and this was attested by the lady's own medical adviser. It was proved on the trial that her life would in future be a burden and painful to herself. On cross-examination Mr. Gore, witness for the plaintiff, said that it was not his experience that persons got well after verdicts against railway companies. He thought himself "singular in having seen nine such cases." Mr. Coleridge, the defendants' counsel, said, "I have seen many." To which Mr. Gore happily retorted, "I am speaking as a medical man; an eminent counsel may have seen many more." On the part of the defendant the receipt was relied upon, and no witnesses were called, not even Dr. Day, against whom, as agent for the company, the case for the plaintiff distinctly suggested fraudulent representation. The Judge, Mr. Justice Keating, directed the jury strongly in favour of the defendants (the railway company) unless they should be of opinion that the representation on the part of the defendants was a misrepresentation involving moral fraud:—

They must be satisfied that Dr. Day not only misrepresented her state, but that he did so knowing it was untrue. He must ask them in this case whether it looked like a case of fraud? Was it done in secret? Was it done openly? Was it done while the plaintiff was in the hands of Dr. Day, or was it done without the knowledge of the plaintiff's professional man? She knew full well that Dr. Day was the surgeon of the company, and was not employed by her, and she knew her own medical man entertained a different opinion to Dr. Day. He must say that, as a general rule, it was most objectionable that medical men should engage in making compromises. If such a compromise was to be made, it was better it should be in the hands of professional legal advisers than in those of medical men.

After which—

The jury asked whether, if they were of opinion that Dr. Day's statement was not fraudulent, although mistaken, they could give further damages?

The Judge said if they negatived fraud then they would have to consider whether the plaintiff received the money in full satisfaction. No doubt the receipt would show that; but if they were of opinion that she knew what she was about at the time the receipt was given her.

The jury retired, and, after half an hour's absence, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £300, in addition to the £211 paid, they being of opinion that there had been misrepresentation on the part of Dr. Day.

His Lordship gave leave to Mr. Coleridge to move.

The meaning of which is that the plaintiffs (the injured lady and her husband) stand at great hazard of being deprived of all benefit of the verdict, and of having, moreover, to pay the costs of the action. This contingency will certainly fall in, if the Court in Banco adopt the ruling of Mr. Justice Keating that the proof of fraud was essential; and this is by no means improbable. Now, we will proceed to demonstrate how this possible perversion of right and justice has been effected. The jury, of course, hesitated at a verdict declaring Dr. Day guilty of "a moral fraud." Why? Because he was not present or represented at the trial, it would have been contrary to bull-headed English notions of fair play to return a verdict imputing fraud to an absent gentleman. But why was Dr. Day not present? It can scarcely be unfair to suggest that the advantages to be obtained from his absence were well considered in opposition to the benefits, or disadvantages, derivable from his appearance. Had the jury been only astute enough to argue thus against the defendants:—"Your agent is distinctly charged with fraud. It is in your power to put him before us, to admit or rebut the accusation; you do not choose to do so, and therefore he must accept all responsibility attaching to unexplained acts committed by him in your service." This would have been reasonable enough, and might have resulted in a verdict which could scarcely have been impugned. As it is, there is great danger that the want of decision on the jury's part may result in a terrible loss to the injured party as well as in a failure of justice.

What wonderful extravagances medical witnesses are permitted to diverge into! Everyone has seen records of surgical testimony, in which an expert has been allowed to state, "Had the wound been an inch lower"—and so forth. No other class of witnesses would be allowed to offer hypotheses in the way of evidence. On a recent case, involving a charge of stabbing near the collar-bone, a surgeon declared that had the thrust been perpendicular instead of horizontal, death might have ensued. Very probably, indeed. But the wound was not thus inflicted, and was not mortal. It would be just as rational to say, in the case of another injury, "Had his neck been broken instead of his arm, the injury would have been fatal." Surely some check should be put upon this kind of evidence, most prejudicial to a prisoner.

The strike of the tailors has furnished matter for investigation by the magistrate at Marlborough-street and by Mr. Baron Bramwell at the Central Criminal Court. Our readers will remember that a shameful breach of faith was committed by the Operative Tailors' Association in continuing the "picket" system after an express undertaking by Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., given in consideration of the postponement of a trial, that the system should be abandoned pending the event of the trial. On this point Mr. Knox, the magistrate, made some strong observations in reference to the case of another party of the tailors brought before him upon a similar charge. We quote elsewhere Mr. Baron Bramwell's charge to the jury at the Central Criminal Court, almost in full. In brief, it confirms our opinions, already expressed, of the law upon this matter. Strikes are lawful, "lock-outs" are lawful; but each of these must be a voluntary combination. The "union" man "on strike" has no right whatever to injure, coerce, intimidate, threaten, or annoy any other man, be he a fellow unionist or non-unionist. This is a plain, reasonable matter of common liberty and justice, as well as of law. With the boasted "intelligence

of the working classes"—an intelligence of which one now hears so much—it is marvellous that they should have so lamentably failed to appreciate so obvious a distinction.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

A POLICEMAN CONVICTED OF BURGLARY.—Frederick Netley, twenty-two, described as a servant, but who at the time the offence was committed was a constable belonging to the metropolitan police, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of George Greenwood, and stealing a watch and chain, his property.

Mr. Besley conducted the prosecution. The facts of this case will be fresh in the recollection of the public, as the prisoner was only committed within the last few days. The prisoner was a police-constable, stationed at Walthamstow, and the evidence left no doubt that he had taken advantage of his position to get into premises that were upon his beat and steal numerous articles, which were afterwards found in his possession.

The jury found the prisoner guilty; and there was a second charge of the same character against him, upon which he was also convicted.

Mr. Justice Shee, in passing sentence, remarked upon the aggravated character of the offence on the part of a man whose duty it was to protect the public instead of plundering them. He sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

THE RIGHT CAT IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—Patrick Hart, 21, was charged with having, in company with others, committed a robbery with violence upon James Madden.

Mr. Poland conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Montagu Williams.

The prosecutor was walking along Gracechurch-street about eleven o'clock at night, when he was attacked by the prisoner and two or three other men, who knocked him down, kicked him, and treated him in a very brutal manner. His watch and chain were then snatched from him, and the men ran away, but the prisoner was pursued and taken into custody.

The prisoner was found guilty, and Mr. Commissioner Kerr sentenced him to two years' hard labour, and to receive thirty-nine stripes with the cat-o'-nine tails.

MR. BARON BRAMWELL ON PICKETING.

The following is Mr. Baron Bramwell's charge to the jury upon the trial of the picketing journeyman tailors:—Mr. Baron Bramwell said a great number of irrelevant topics had been introduced into the inquiry in which they were engaged. All the talk about the struggle of capital against labour seemed quite misplaced, and the censure passed on the masters in respect to the lock-out was perfectly idle. The men had a perfect right to strike, and if the whole body of the men struck against the masters, why should not the whole body of masters strike against them? The jury had heard a good deal about the power of the State and all that sort of thing; but the power of the State was no more brought against these men than it was used in their favour. The question was whether they were guilty of that particular offence with which they were charged. The jury had to consider—no matter whose interests might be affected—whether the defendants had done that which was illegal. He would address a few general observations to them, some of which might appear to be truisms. When the law gave, or rather, acknowledged, a right, it provided a punishment or a remedy for the violation of that right. The old expression that "there was no wrong without a remedy" might also be interpreted to mean that there was also no right without a remedy. Sometimes the remedy was by a criminal proceeding, sometimes by a civil action, sometimes by both. Having made those general remarks to them, he would make another, which was also familiar to all Englishmen—namely, that there was no right in this country under our laws so sacred as the right of personal liberty. No right of property or capital, about which there had been so much declamation, was so sacred or so carefully guarded by the law of this land as that of personal liberty. They were quite aware of the pains taken first by the common law, by the writ, as it was called, of habeas corpus, and supplemented by statute, to secure to every man his personal freedom. But that liberty was not liberty of the body only. It was also a liberty of the mind and will; and the liberty of a man's mind and will, to say how he should bestow himself and his means, his talents and his industry, was as much a subject of the law's protection as was that of his body. Generally speaking, the way in which people had endeavoured to control the operations of the minds of men was by putting restraints on their bodies, and therefore we had not so many instances in which the liberty of the mind was vindicated as was that of the body. Still, if any set of men agreed among themselves to coerce that liberty of mind and thought by compulsion and restraint they would be guilty of a criminal offence—namely, of conspiring against the liberty of mind and freedom of will of those towards whom they so conducted themselves. The thing to which he was referring was coercion or compulsion—something that was unpleasant and annoying to the mind operated upon; and he laid it down as clear and undoubted law that if two or more persons agreed that they would by such means co-operate together against that liberty they would be guilty of an indictable offence. The public had an interest in the way in which a man disposed of his industry and his capital; and if two or more persons conspired by threats, intimidation, or molestation to deter or influence him in the way in which he should employ his industry, his talents, or his capital they would be guilty of a criminal offence. That was the common law of the land, and it had been in his opinion re-enacted by a particular Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of George IV., which provided in effect that any person who should by threats, intimidation, molestation, or any other way obstruct, force, or endeavour to force any journeyman to depart from his hiring or prevent any journeyman from hiring, should be guilty of an offence. That Act was passed forty-one years ago, and by a statute of 1859 it was enacted that no workman merely by reason of his endeavouring peaceably and in a reasonable manner, and without threat or intimidation, direct or indirect, to persuade others from working or ceasing to work, should be found guilty of an offence under the former Act of Parliament. In other words, the second Act said that should not be so if they what they did in a reasonable and peaceful manner for the purposes of persuasion. Now, the defendants were indicted for conspiring together to do that which was in opposition to the law he had mentioned and the statutes he had recited. At the outset he could not help remarking that the learned and eminent counsel who had addressed the jury for the defendants had all said that they did not deny that their clients, Druitt, Adamson, and Lawrence, had agreed that there should be pickets. He (Mr. Baron Bramwell) was of opinion that, if picketing should be done in a way which excited no reasonable alarm, or did not coerce or annoy those who were the subjects of it, it would be no offence in law. It was perfectly lawful to endeavour to persuade persons to act with them who had not hitherto so acted, provided that persuasion did not take the shape of compulsion or coercion. What was the object of this picketing? Was it that the names and addresses of the non-striking workmen might be found out with a view to their being addressed by reasonable argument and persuasion, or was it for the purpose of argument and intimidation? If the jury should be of opinion that the picket did nothing more than his duty as a picket, and if that did not extend to abusive language and gestures such as had been described, still, if that was calculated to have a deterring effect on the minds of ordinary persons by exposing them to have their motions watched and to encounter black looks, that would be a violation of the law of the land. The probability was that it was known to the leading members of the association what the pickets were doing. It was in evidence that Druitt had visited the pickets from time to time. It would be very strange indeed if, as appeared

to have been the case, most people knew what they were doing, those who set the pickets to work should be the only persons who did not know what they were doing. There was very little doubt that Adamson, Lawrence, and Druitt had authorised, by means of the resolution, the system of picketing. If the jury were satisfied that that system, though not carried beyond watching and observation, was still so serious a molestation and obstruction as that it would have an effect upon the minds of the workpeople, then they ought to find these three men guilty. If they thought that the conduct of these men conducted to such an effect, and that they knew of it, then also they ought to find them guilty. If, upon the other hand, the jury should be of opinion that Adamson, Lawrence, and Druitt did not know what the pickets did, or that what the pickets did was not the natural consequence of men placed in such a situation, then they ought to be acquitted. So much with regard to three of the prisoners. With reference to the other five, if the jury believed the evidence of Lambert, then these five ought to be found guilty. It was said that the whole of the prisoners in acting as they had acted supposed themselves to be doing what was right. That might be so, but even supposing it to be true they were still subject to the law.

THE BRITISH CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA.—Dr. Beke, the African explorer, has written to the *Times* on the 17th inst., as follows:—"I would ask you to give publicity to the following extracts from letters from Consul Cameron, dated Magdala, June 6 and 18. In the former he says: 'We are fairly off from Gaffat. None but armed parties of about 200 men can make their way through the rebels. We have not heard from the King since Flad's arrival. . . . All the European workmen are prisoners except three, who are with him, and who he knows will not try to run away.' On the latter date he writes: 'Complications have been thickening since I last wrote. The King has been playing the devil at Debra Tabor, putting women and children in wax-cloth and roasting them alive. The other day he butchered 600 of his most faithful soldiers because their relations were in rebellion. The consequence has been desertion on a large scale, a thousand at a time. The peasantry between this and Debra Tabor are furious, as the soldiers killed were their kinsmen. They cut the throat of every one without exception, so as to prevent communication between this and the King's camp. As the rainy season has set in, no human being can calculate what our position will be at the close. . . . If, as is possible, the road to the coast becomes closed, we must make up our minds to starve, unless the troops come up sharp. But as long as we have money our position in this respect is safe. As regards the King there can be no mistake about our peril. His fingers are itching to shed white men's blood. The other day we heard he went to the place where the Frenchman Maker is chained, taxed him with dishonesty in wishing to escape from his service, and put a pistol to his head. Maker begged pardon, and told the King that a powerful man should have mercy on the weak. The King said, 'I spare you to-day for your answer, but you will not escape.' He has told the Gaffat workmen, too, that if troops come he will make them pay. It is evident that he has not quite made up his mind whether he can kill his workmen or not with impunity.' All this, as will be seen, is confirmatory of what is said in the letters from Cameron's fellow-prisoners. When Consul Cameron wrote the rainy season had just set in, but this would not have stopped travelling altogether. It was in the beginning of July, last year, that Mr. Rassam and his party accompanied his Majesty on a warlike expedition; and they were afterwards sent, under a strong guard, to Amba Magdala, where they arrived on July 12. But the time is now at hand when the rains begin to abate; and on Sept. 26, little more than a month hence, is the great festival of Maskal (Holy Cross Day, O. S.), when each Prince throughout the empire musters and reviews his troops, preparatory to the annual campaign, and military movements sometimes take place even earlier. The pitched battle between Don Christopher da Gama and Ahmed Granya in 1542, was fought in Wofla, midway between Tigra and Magdala, on the 30th of August, being within a fortnight (or, if the reckoning was old style, then only three days) of the present date. Last year Theodore remained away from Magdala during the rains. It is only to be hoped that he has done the same this year."

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Westmorland Gardeners' Lodge, No. 142 (Kendal), held a meeting last week for the purpose of a moral purpose. Some thirty years ago, when the lodge did not muster so numerously, and was not so rich as at present, one of its members was intrusted with more than £30 for the purpose of purchasing regalia. The man was young and poor, the temptation strong; and neither man nor money was again heard of until lately. One day last week a person of respectable exterior and gentlemanly deportment—a stranger—waited upon the secretary and asked him to convene a special general meeting of the lodge. This was done, curiosity became excited, and a numerous attendance gathered was the result. It then transpired that the stranger of respectable exterior and gentlemanly deportment was the missing "gardener" of thirty-three years of age, who had come all the way from America to repay in person, and with ample interest, the money which he had appropriated in his poorer days.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

THROUGHOUT the week the Money Market has ruled inactive, and an almost general decline has taken place in prices. English Funds have been much neglected, as reduced rates of interest have been offered for them. The Bank of England has been very limited. The silver market has ruled heavy, and in consequence of a good supply, a decline of 1/2 is apparent in the value of Mexican dollars, the present quotation being 59d. per ounce.

The supply of money seeking employment being large, and there being scarcely any demand for accommodation, the best commercial paper is easily negotiable at the following rates:—

Thirty to Sixty Days' 1 1/2 per cent.
Three Months' 1 1/2
Four to Six Months'—Bank Bills 1 1/2
Four to Six Months'—Trade Bills 2 to 3.

In Foreign Securities very little has been doing, and the fluctuations have not been important.—Brazilian, 1865, 74 to 75; Buenos Ayres, 79 to 81; Chilean, 1867, 82 to 84; Ditto, 1869, 83 to 84; Egyptian, 1864, 82 to 84; Ditto Debonitres, 1863, 83 to 84; Russian, 1859, 87 to 89; Ditto Three per Cent, 52 to 54; Anglo-Dutch, 87 to 88; Sardinian, 71 to 73; Spanish, 34 to 36; Ditto Deferred, 31 1/2 to 32; Turkish, 1864, 79 to 81; Ditto Five per Cent, 30 1/2 to 31; Ditto Four per Cent, 102 to 104 ex div.

Italian, 1861, 48 to 49.
United States Bonds have been in limited request.—United States 5-20, 73 1/2 to 74; 1864, 70 to 72; 1865, 71 1/2 to 72; Ditto, 1868, 87 to 90; Ditto, 1874, 89 to 91; Massachusetts, 88 to 92; and Virginia Six per Cent, 34 to 36.

Colonial Government Securities have commanded a fair share of attention.—Canada Six per Cent, 100 1/2; Cape Six per Cent, 100 1/2; Ceylon Six per Cent, 100 1/2; New South Wales Five per Cent, 93 1/2; Ditto, 1867 to 1875, 98; New Zealand Five per Cent, 93 1/2; Ditto Six per Cent, 1861, 100 1/2; Zealand Five per Cent, 1861, 94 1/2; and Victoria Six per Cent, 100 1/2.
In some instances enhanced rates.—Chartered Mercantile of India, Australia, and China, 19 1/2; City, 12 1/2; Consolidated, 4 1/2; Imperial, 8 1/2; Land Mortgage of India, 8 1/2; London and Brazilian, 29 1/2; London and River Plate, 11 1/2; London and County, New, 21 ex div.; London Joint-stock, 35; London and Westminster, 7 1/2 ex New; National Provincial of England, 40; Union of Australia, 48; and Union of London, 34 1/2.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled heavy.—Anglo-American Telegraph, 17 1/2 ex div.; Atlantic Telegraph Eight per Cent, 72 1/2; City of Moscow Gas, 15 1/2; Credit Foncier of England, 34 1/2; City of London Gas, 15 1/2; Electric Telegraph, 140 ex div.; Fore-street Warehouse, 12 1/2; Hudson's Bay, 15; London General Omnibus, 21; Millwall Freehold Land and Dock, 47; Ocean Marine Insurance, 19 1/2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 45.

In the Railway Share Market very little has been doing, and prices are easier.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

MARK-LANE.—The principal feature in the grain trade during the week has been the arrival of a somewhat extensive supply, considering the time of year, of new English wheat, in fair average

condition, which, with a limited demand, has realised from 65s. to 72s. per quarter, according to quality. Old wheat, both English and foreign, has been difficult to sell, and prices, in some instances, have ruled easier. In the flour trade, the market has been doing, at rather less money. The flour trade has ruled heavy, but the currencies are without change. Barley has continued scarce and dear, with a firm inquiry. Malt has met a slow sale; but out-put has continued as much money as formerly, and a fair quantity has changed hands. Hops have been firmly held, 10s. value of peas, however, has had a drooping tendency. The quotations are as follow:—

Wheat, 6 1/2s. to 7 1/2s.; barley, 38s. to 42s.; malt, 51s. to 70s.; oats 21s. to 34s.; rye, 34s. to 38s.; beans, 38s. to 48s.; peas, 38s. to 44s. per quarter; and flour, 48s. to 54s. per 20 lbs.

QUANTITIES OF GRAIN SOLD OF LAST WEEK.—Wheat, 24,856; barley, 976; and oats, 1375 quarters.

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.—Wheat, 63s. 4d.; barley, 36s. 7d.; and oats, 79s. 7d. per quarter.

SEEDS.—Lined seed has ruled heavy, and rapeseed has been neglected. In mild red clover seed rather more business has been passing, and new trefoils have been in improved request. For other kinds of seeds the market has ruled quiet, but prices have been firm.

CATTLE.—The market has been scantily supplied with beasts and sheep, and the show of calves, as well as of pigs, has been only moderate. The beef trade has ruled steady, at 4d. per 8 lb. more money, the top price being 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. A corresponding advance has taken place in prime breeds of sheep, which have been in fair demand. The top quotation is 3s. 3d. per 8 lb. Lambs have moved off slowly at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. The market for pigs improved 2d. per 8 lb., with a steady trade. Pigs are unaltered in value.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat have been scanty, and the trade has ruled steady, at from 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for beef; 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for mutton; 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for lamb; 4s. to 4s. 10d. for veal; and 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for pork.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The public sales of tea have passed off with a fair amount of spirit, at late rates. Blackish leaf congou, 11s. 1d. to 14s.; fine Moupin, 8s. 1d. to 10s. 1d.; common to fair Keapoo, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. In sugar, the market has progressed slowly, but at firm rates. Crystallised Demerara, 34s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; syrups, 28s. to 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. Refined goods have moved off slowly, at late quotations. On the whole, the coffee trade is steady. Additional plantation Java, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; peaberry, 8s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt. Landed oil is firmer, at 43s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. The tallow market is quiet at 45s. for old P.Y.C. on the spot, and 45s. 6d. for new.

HOPS.—The market is firm, at late rates. Prices range from 43 to 44s. per cwt.

WOLLS.—The supplies are less extensive, and the trade is steady, at from 9s. to 10s. per cwt. The public sales of colonial wool have progressed steadily, and the opening prices have been supported.

COALS.—Hollywell Main, 17s.; West Riding Hartley, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 15s.; Walsend Hutton, 15s. 6d.; Hutton Lyons, 17s. per ton.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.—G. COOMBS, Grenton, baker, L. and B. ISAACS, Houndside, merchants.

BANKRUPTcies.—C. R. ALDER, City-road, tailor.—J. B. BOWMAN, Horseley-road, coachmaker.—J. BLAIR, St. Albans, H. BEAVIS, Lambeth, grocer.—J. BURCH, Finsbury, stationer.—H. G. COPE, Bedfordbury, carpenter.—J. CHANDLER, Portland-street, sawyer.—T. CHAMBERLAIN, Bow.—W. B. DIX, Clewer green, mason.—J. T. DOUGLASS, Hackney-wick, builder. W. B. HARRIS, Great Portland-street, musical instrument maker. W. HILFORD, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353

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for
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for all the uses
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boiled with Milk,
for Breakfast.

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to thicken
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Tins, 14lb.,
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Tins, 28lb.,
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Tins, 56lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 112lb.,
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CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 224lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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Tins, 448lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 896lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1792lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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Tins, 3584lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 7168lb.,
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Tins, 14336lb.,
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Tins, 28672lb.,
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Tins, 57344lb.,
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Tins, 229376lb.,
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Tins, 458752lb.,
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Tins, 917504lb.,
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Tins, 1835008lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 3670016lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 7340032lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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Tins, 14680064lb.,
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BROWN and POLSON'S
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Tins, 29360128lb.,
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BROWN and POLSON'S
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at 6d. per lb.

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Tins, 117440512lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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Tins, 234881024lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
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Tins, 469762048lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
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Tins, 939524096lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

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Tins, 1879048192lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 3758096384lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 7516192768lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 15032385536lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 30064771072lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 60129542144lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 120259084288lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 240518168576lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 481036337152lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 962072674304lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1924145348608lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 3848290697216lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 7696581394432lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 15393162788864lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 30786325577728lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 61572651155456lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 123145302310912lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 246290604621824lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 492581209243648lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 985162418487296lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1970324836974592lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 3940649673949184lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 7881299347898368lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 15762598695796736lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 31525197391593472lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 63050394783186944lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 126100789566373888lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 252201579132747776lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 504403158265495552lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1008806316530991104lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 2017612633061982208lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 4035225266123964416lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 8070450532247928832lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 16140901064495857664lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 32281802128991715328lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 64563604257983430656lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 129127208515966861312lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 258254417031933722624lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 516508834063867445248lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1033017668127734890496lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 2066035336255469780992lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 4132070672510939561984lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 8264141345021879123968lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 16528282690043758247936lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 33056565380087516495872lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 66113130760175032991744lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 132226261520350065983488lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 264452523040700131966976lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 528905046081400263933952lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1057810092162800527867904lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 2115620184325601055735808lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 4231240368651202111471616lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 8462480737302404222943232lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 16924961474604808445886464lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 33849922949209616891772928lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 67699845898419233783545856lb.,
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BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 135399691796838467567091712lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 270799383593676935134183424lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 541598767187353870268366848lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1083197534374707740536733696lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 2166395068749415481073467392lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 4332790137498830962146934784lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 8665580274997661924293869568lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 17331160549995323648587739136lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 34662321099990647297175478272lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 69324642199981294594350956544lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 138649284399962589188701913088lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 277298568799925178377403826176lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 554597137599850356754807652352lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1109194275199700713509615304704lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 2218388550399401427019230609408lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 4436777100798802854038461218816lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 8873554201597605708076922437632lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 17747108403195211416153844875264lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 35494216806390422832307689750528lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 70988433612780845664615379501056lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 141976867255616891329230759002112lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 283953734511233782658461518004224lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 567907469022467565316923036008448lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1135814938044935130633846072016896lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 2271629876089870261267692144033792lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 4543259752179740522535384288067584lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 9086519504359481045070768576135168lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 1817303900871896209014153715227136lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 3634607801743792418028307430454272lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 7269215603487584836056614860908544lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 14538431206975169672113229721817088lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 29076862413950339344226459443634176lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 58153724827900678688452918887268352lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 116307449655801357376905837774536704lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 232614899311602714753811675549073408lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 465229798623205429507623351098146816lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 930459597246410859015246702196293632lb.,
at 6d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
Tins, 18609191944928217180304934043925872lb.,
at 6d. per lb.